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CONSONANCE.

Not strange the April sunlight
That shimmered o'er your hair
Sought covert in the blue-flecked cloud,
Lest beam with braided compare;

That from the clust'ring apple-blossoms,
Breeze-swayed against your face,
Fleed the petals, on its lines
Show poor their dewy grace;

That stinted, in the orchard boughs,
The song of gleeful birds,
Lest rather than their warbling prove
The cadence of your words.

Our lives were in the April time:
"Twere always winsome weather,"
I said, and strove to search your eyes,
"Could we but be together."

As well might storm-veiled sunshine
Upon your hair that strays
Be the fount of comparison
With sheen of starry rays,

More vivid than your cheek, the pink
That, latest in the blush of dawn,
To guide the "last" of night,
Was tinted with the snows.

Your voice, though 'mid the "ring" of trees
No glint of robin's wing,
Learns sweet, far note from melody
Of angels' carolling.

What if, dear wife, do now accord
Our lives and sombre weather?
As blithe as spring the wintry skies,
May we but be together.

THIS HOUSE TO LET.

This house to let.

Mr. Frank Bayberry's Perston morning gown floated "like a meteor on the troubled air," as he rushed out before breakfast and waivered the translucent-looking bill on the front of the house with four fat red wafers.

The milkman across the way stared; the neighbor's servant-maid paused in her occupation of flitting dust into the corners of the area and then out again. In short, it made a small sensation in the neighborhood, and sensations, as we all know, widen indefinitely.

While Mr. Bayberry went back into the house with the air of one who has not lived in vain.

"There!" said he. "I have put a bill up."

"I'm glad of it," said Mrs. Bayberry, "for between obstreperous servant-girls, and everlasting plumbers' bills, and baby's teeth, I'm completely worn out, and tired of housekeeping."

"It will be like a new lease of life to board for a little while."

"Humph!" said Mr. Bayberry. "I'm not so sure of that."

"But the bill is up anyhow, and the next thing is to get the old place rented and off our hands."

And with the striking of ten o'clock (the house, as mentioned in the fine print of the "To Let," was visible between the hours of ten and two), there set in a solid phalanx of house-hunters of all varieties.

At first Mrs. Bayberry endeavored to treat the house-hunters politely, but she soon discovered that self-defense required a different method of treatment; and when Mrs. Foxley said the cellar smelt like an old vault and that the house wasn't fit for decent people to live in, she simply remarked that there was no law requiring her, like Mrs. Foxley, to live in it if she didn't like it.

Mrs. Fitzfiddle, the bride, didn't like the location.

Her James, she was sure, wished to be nearer the park; and she was sorry the house had not hard-wood floors and electric bells.

"But," cried Mrs. Bayberry, "you can't expect that sort of thing for three hundred a year."

The bride tossed her head.

Evidently she didn't mean to be dictated to.

Everybody was going into flats now, she said, and she didn't know why she wasted her time in looking at dingy old houses like this.

And after two o'clock, when Mrs. Bayberry had retired to her room to have hysterics and green tea at her leisure, the house-hunting public made unceasing charge up the steps and at the door, still demanding admittance; until at last, Mrs. Bayberry, peeping through the window-blinds, saw a stout gentleman coming up the steps, with a gold-headed cane and a broad-brimmed beaver hat.

"Madam," said the old gentleman, "I wish to take this house."

"You wish to look at it, you mean," said Mrs. Bayberry feebly. "But the hours for inspection—"

"Madam," firmly repeated the old gentleman, "I wish to take it."

"To engage it—to rent it from the first of May next?"

"But you haven't seen it!" cried Mrs. Bayberry.

"Madam," said the old gentleman, "I don't wish to see it."

"My family consists of myself, an invalid relative, and an old servant."

"And it must be a very poor house, indeed, if it does not meet our simple requirements."

"Shall I take down the bill?"

"My references are Lettall and Co., real estate agents, No—Pine street."

"If you please," said Mrs. Bayberry, feeling as if a weight had been lifted off her heart.

"So down came the 'To Let' and fluttered into the gutter."

Mr. Bayberry arrived at a late tea with a lobster and a bunch of spring lettuce under his arm.

"Well, Fauny," said he, "I've got good news for you."

"The house is let!"

"How do you know?" said Mrs. Bayberry.

"The real estate agent told me, just now."

"To a very respectable old couple—man and wife."

"Intending to take a few lodgers, I am told."

Mrs. Bayberry opened her eyes very wide.

"Well, said she, 'he certainly does look very respectable."

"But when he said 'invalid relative,' I had not an idea that he meant his wife."

"And I should not think it would be very pleasant for the lodgers to have a sick person in the house."

And she told her husband about the benevolent-visaged old gentleman in the broad-brimmed hat.

"It's very odd," said Mrs. Bayberry reflectively.

"But it's none of our business."

All this being, as they supposed, definitely settled, Mrs. Bayberry was not a little surprised, the next day, at the arrival of Mrs. Fitzfiddle, the bride, with a tape measure and a small memorandum-book.

"To measure for the carpets, you know," said she.

"It isn't quite the sort of house we could have wished, but dear James's salary has been cut down twenty-five per cent, so we have taken this house in default of anything better."

"But it's taken already," said Mrs. Bayberry.

"You must be mistaken," said Mrs. Fitzfiddle.

"James rented it yesterday for a year, of the owner, Mr. Triamner, No—Peanut Court."

"And if you could give us possession a few days before the first of May, it would be a very great accommodation indeed."

"I'm sure I don't understand it at all," said Mrs. Bayberry.

"You will have to settle it with the landlord."

"I'm not responsible."

But while the discussion still waged high, in bustled a portly old lady, just as if the house belonged to her.

"Mrs. Hodgson," said she, with a comfortable nod of the head.

"The new tenant."

"Come to see what arrangement could be made about storing a few of my trunks and things, before I move in regularly."

"Madam," said Mrs. Fitzfiddle, "the house is mine."

"I've got the blank lease in my pocket, mad'am, all ready for the signatures," said Mrs. Hodgson.

And the two ladies were glaring furiously at one another, when the stout gentleman in the broad-brimmed hat entered.

"I thought," he said, "that perhaps it might be as well for me to make a diagram of the rooms, so if—"

"Oh, stop, stop!" cried Mrs. Bayberry despairingly, clasping her hands to her head.

"It's been let twice over already! I do hope you will not be disappointed, but—"

A dark frown overspread the old gentleman's countenance.

"Madam," said he, "this is scarcely business-like."

"Oh dear, oh dear!" said poor Mrs. Bayberry.

"My head is whirling round like a top!"

"I don't see how it can possibly have happened, but here are three people, all saying that they have specially and separately engaged this house."

"Somebody telephone to my husband, or I shall go crazy."

In came Mr. Bayberry, accompanied by Lettall & Co., Rentquick & Son; Mr. Elias Trimmer, who owned very eligible residence under discussion.

And in this committee of the whole speedily transpired that the house actually had been rented to three different tenants by the various persons in which charge it was.

And not one of them was willing to abate one jot or tittle of his rights and privileges.

But presently up spoke the fat lady.

"Dear me!" said she: "can't we arrange matters comfortable-like?"

"Ain't we making a deal of fuss about a very little thing?"

"This 'ere old gent don't really want but three rooms; and the young lad with a curtsy to Mrs. Fitzfiddle, wif Rhine pebbles she thought to be genuine diamonds, 'will be quite satis with the second floor through."

"And me and Hodgson—we can take lodgers, and will be suited with basement-story."

"And the rent won't be but a trifle as much—don't you see, my dear—and everybody snug and satisfied."

"A capital idea!" said the old gentleman.

"I don't know but what it is worth considering," said the bride, "in consideration of the twenty-five per cent reduction of my husband's salary."

"And if one chooses they can call a flat."

And the countenances of the aged landlord, who had anticipated nothing less annoying than a three-

nered lawsuit, grew radiant again, and matters were all settled.

"But," said Mrs. Bayberry, "if it had been necessary to put up that bill again, I think I should have run—away to Patagonia!"

"Anything—anything but a House to Let!"

John Randolph in Congress.

The despot of the debates in Congress for many years was the eccentric John Randolph, who would ride on horseback from his lodgings in Georgetown to the Capitol and enter the House, wearing a fur cap with a large visor, heavy great-coat over a suit of Virginia homespun, and white-topped boots with jingling silver spurs.

Striding down the main aisle, followed by his brace of pointer-dogs, he would stop before his desk, upon which he would deliberately place his cap, his gloves, and his riding-whip, listening meanwhile to the debate.

If he took any interest in it, he would begin to speak at the first opportunity, without any regard to what had previously been said. After he had uttered a few sentences (and had drunk a glass of port, which an assistant door-keeper had orders to bring whenever he rose to speak), his tall, meager form would writhe with passion; his long, bony index-finger would be pointed at those on whom he poured his wrath; and the expression of his beardless, high-cheeked, and saw-toothed countenance would give additional force to the brilliant and beautiful sentences which he would rapidly utter, full of stinging wit and angry sarcasm.

So distinct was his enunciation, that his shrill voice could be heard in every part of the hall; his words were select and strictly grammatical, and the arrangement of his remarks was always harmonious and effective.

Randolph, having had a dinner-table difficult with Willis Alston, of North Carolina, never let pass an opportunity for alluding to him in the most bitter and contemptuous manner. Alston, enraged one day by some language used by Randolph in debate, said, as the representatives were leaving the hall, and Randolph was passing him: "The puppy has still some respect shown him."

Whether the allusion referred to Randolph or to one of his pointer-dogs, which was following him, afterwards a question, but Randolph immediately began beating Alston over the head with the handle of his heavy riding-whip, inflicting several wounds. The next day the Grand Jury, which was in session, indicted Randolph for a breach of the peace, but the court allowed him to offer the remark about the puppy as evidence in extenuation, and inflicted a fine of twenty dollars.

During the debate on the Missouri question, Mr. Philomen Beecher, a native of Connecticut who had emigrated to Ohio, and had there been elected a representative, became somewhat impatient as his dinner-hour approached, and at last, when Randolph made a somewhat lengthy pause, moved "the previous question." The speaker said: "The gentleman from Virginia has the floor," and Randolph proceeded, to be again interrupted when he paused again to collect his thoughts, by a demand for "the previous question;" nor was it long before the demand was made for the third time.

Randolph could stand it no longer, but said, in a voice as the cry of a peacock: "Mr. Speaker, in the Netherlands, a man of small capacity, with bits of wood and leather, will in a few moments construct that which, with the pressure of the finger and thumb, will cry 'Cuckoo! cuckoo!'"

With less ingenuity and with inferior materials, the people of Ohio have made a toy that will, without much pressure, cry 'Previous question! previous question!'" and, as he spoke, Randolph pointed with his attenuated index-finger at Beecher, who did not attempt a reply.

Cold Weather in Nevada.

"The weather doesn't quite come up to two years ago, Rob, when the snow was seven feet deep, and the trains were snowed in for four days. That was a hard winter."

"Hard winter! Why that was nothing at all. Eight years ago the frost didn't get down to thirty below."

"I don't see how it can possibly have happened, but here are three people, all saying that they have specially and separately engaged this house."

"Somebody telephone to my husband, or I shall go crazy."

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Flying-Fish.

In the sea there are three flyers that really, from the extent of their flights, deserve the name. These are the flying-fish, who have been seen, especially in the South, may have seen the common flying-fish, with its brilliant blue and silver body and lace-like, sheeny wings. From the crest of a blue wave they dart, singly or in flocks, fluttering about, rising and falling, turning in curves, and returning to the water with a splash, perhaps to fall a victim to some voracious bonito (or dolphin) that has been closely following them beneath the water.

These privateers of the sea are their great enemies, as they rise in the air following them under water, and emerging just in time to catch the luckless flyers as they descend.

The dolphins will take great leaps of twenty or thirty feet following the poor flying-fish, which, notwithstanding their long wings and wonderful powers, often fall victims to their tireless pursuers. They frequently fly aboard vessels at night, perhaps attracted by the lights, or, it may be, caught up by the wind from the crest of some curling wave, and carried high in the air against the sails.

The curious, though it has also long, wing-like fins, presents otherwise a totally different appearance. Its head is incased in a bony armor, from which project two sharp spines. Some of these fish are of a rich pink color, while others are mottled with red, yellow, and blue, and as they fly along over the water, and the sunlight falls upon their glittering scales, they seem to glow with a golden luster.

With such hard heads, it will not be surprising information that they are disagreeable fellows to come in contact with; at least, so thought a sailor who was standing at dusk upon the quarter-deck of a vessel, near one of the West India Islands. Suddenly, he found himself lying upon his back, knocked over by a monster gunnard that, with a score of others, had darted from the water, this one striking the man fairly in the forehead. The gunnards are also chased by dolphins, and they are frequently seen to rise in schools, to escape from the larger fish, while hovering above them are watchful gulls and man-of-war birds, ready to steal from the jaws of their enemies of the sea.

In company with these flying-fish may often be seen curious white bodies, which are flying-squids, members of the cuttle-fish family, and the famous bait of the New England cod-fishermen. On the Banks they are often seen in vast shoals, and during storms flocks of them are thrown upon the shore. When darting from wave to wave, they resemble silvery arrows, often rising and boarding ships in their headlong flight. So valuable are they for bait, that four or five hundred vessels at St. Pierre are engaged in catching them by means of jiggers.

Many of the squid family live in the water when pursued. Even the largest of them, often forty or fifty feet long, have been seen to rise ten or fifteen feet in the air, and sail away as if propelled by some mysterious force, their hideous arms dripping and glistening. They are certainly the largest and strangest of the flyers without wings.

A Delicious Cup of Coffee.

In coffee-growing countries, where the berry makes but a short journey from the bush to the mouth, this process is not necessary; and in the mountains of St. Domingo, the native dorkies make coffee in very quick fashion. They take the fresh berries and parch them for a few minutes, then crush them in a mortar—and for each person put a tablespoonful of fragrant ingredients into a conical-shaped bag; the exact number of coffee-cups full of boiling water is measured out and poured twice through the bag. This completes the process, and the result is—nectar.

But some one comes forward with an air of authority and says: Take a coffee-cup of the best Java coffee brewed to the color of chocolate, add a dash of ground nutmeg, and mix with it half an egg. Put this into a coffee-pot, or boiler (which is as clean as the cup you drink from) and pour over it one quart of boiling water, stirring as you put the water in; boil slowly for fifteen minutes, then stand the boiler on the back of the range ten minutes to settle; turn all coffee off from the grounds and once into an urn or coffee pot that can stand upon the stove to keep hot. Coffee loses its flavor by standing on the grounds longer than half an hour, and should be very hot to be good. Put into the cup a teaspoonful of "American condensed milk" and some boiled milk, and turn the coffee into it. No French Coffee is any better.

"I know a better way than that," says some one else; and then discourses as follows: Put your ground coffee in a bowl, a large tablespoonful for each person (most authorities seem to agree about the quantity), break into it the white of an egg (we use an egg for two mornings, the white for one and the yolk and shell for the next), stir this thoroughly—this is an important part of the process—then add cold water very slowly, stirring all the time, until a teaspoonful or more has been mixed in. Having previously scalded your coffee-pot, pour the coffee into it—rising out the bowl with a little cold water; fill the coffee-pot more than half full with boiling hot water; turn, with a spoon, a little of the mixture; set it on the fire, and when it first boils up, stir it down and add half a teaspoonful of cold water; stir it. Then set it back on the range, when it will keep hot till your breakfast is ready. It should never be set back far enough to grow cold. When needed, let it boil up once more; and then pour into your silver coffee-pot, and serve up as hot as possible. Black sugar should be used and condensed milk, or cream; boiled milk alone will not give it the proper color or flavor. Any one who desires to get up a reputation for good coffee should not forget this.

The best coffee, according to a house-keeper, who always has a delicious beverage on her table, is a mixture of three-fourths Java and Mocha, equal parts, and one-fourth chicory. The latter, she says, when judiciously used, gives body and color, and seems to bring out the delicate flavor of the other two.

A Chinese Fishing Village.

It was close on the edge of the water, in California, where a little inlet rounded in, below high hills. As we drew near it, the odor of fish came up over the hills, like a smell from something cooking in a vast caldron. The fences, the rocks, the ground—all were covered with shining little fishes, spread out to dry; those on the ground being laid on frames of wooden slats. There was only one narrow lane running through the village, and hardly room on that to step between the frames of drying fish. On the roofs of the hovels, even, poles were set up, and stretched from corner to corner; and on these long lines of fish fluttered in the air, like clothes hung out to dry.

SATURDAY, May 5, 1883.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Monday, as will appear from the published proceedings, the Board of Directors of the State Normal School at Jacksonville, met here and organized by the unanimous election of Hon. Wm. M. Hames for President of the Board, John M. Caldwell, Esq., for Secretary, and H. L. Stevenson, Esq., for Treasurer.

At the afternoon session Prof. Borden, Mrs. Ida Woodward and Miss Mamie Montgomery were elected members of the faculty. It was thought this would blend all the local school interests and give that necessary unanimity of sentiment in support of the school to be inaugurated at the college, so essential to success, at the outset. The election of a President of the school was left open until the next meeting of the Board, on Saturday the 2nd day of June next. Meanwhile the Board are in correspondence with several distinguished educators in various parts of the United States. The Board fixed the salary of the President of the Normal School at fifteen hundred dollars a year. Hon. James Crook, a member of the Board of Directors, generously supplemented this fund two hundred dollars out of his own purse, which will raise the pay of the President to seventeen hundred dollars a year.

The school will probably be opened early in August. The time will be definitely settled at the next meeting of the Board.

The people of Jacksonville especially, and the people of Calhoun county, and other counties near here, owe it to the State to make the Institution a success. It became the settled policy of the legislature to establish at least two normal schools. More than a dozen different parts and localities of the State competed for the schools. It was finally determined to locate one of them in Calhoun county for the benefit of this part of the State, and one at Livingston for the benefit of the people of the "black belt." We cannot see how any one in Calhoun county can complain that the State has located a high grade State school in the county; and yet, we learn that some people of the county have complained of the Senator and Representative in the legislature on this account, and some parties, through either ignorance or unworthy motives, have gone so far as to say that these two gentlemen have grabbed the school fund of the county to build up a high school at Jacksonville. This is a most cruel misrepresentation of these two gentlemen. People who know them should know that they were incapable of an act of this kind. The Normal school here is a State institution and its teachers are paid out of the State treasury to the extent of twenty-five hundred dollars, and by the people who patronize the common school attached to the institution by the Board of Directors. Pupils from any part of the State are admitted free to the Normal School department on signing a written agreement to teach two years in the State after graduation. The fund for the support of common schools in the county remains as it was. We repeat, we cannot see how anybody in this county can complain that the State has located an institution of learning in the county. It is past conception, and he is certainly a most ignorant or very highly prejudiced person who would thus object because the school is located at Jacksonville, the county site and most natural point for a State Institution. We are glad to know that but few people in Calhoun county will second the efforts of the State to build up an institution of learning here for the higher education of teachers for her common schools. This school will be a benefit to many teachers of this part of the State. They can put in their vacations at the normal school and better fit themselves for their responsible duties. No, the State has not asked Calhoun county to foot the bills for her school here. She asks the patrons of the common school department will do all the paying of teachers. She does expect the co-operation of the intelligent people of the county and she will get that without doubt. We will publish the act soon that every body may know all about it.

In Lauderdale county a boy on the public works drew his money and started for home. He was followed by a negro man on the works and foully murdered for his money. A man who was working in a field near the scene of the murder, heard the screams of the boy and flew to his relief, but reached the spot too late to save him. He recognized the negro as he ran off. The negro was subsequently captured and identified. A strong tendency was shown to lynch him, but the Governor, who was in the county, instructed the Sheriff to prevent such an act of lawlessness, and it was through his expostulation and the firmness of the Sheriff that mob law did not prevail. The Governor has requested Judge Speake to hold a special term of court for the trial of the wretch, and it is likely that his neck will soon be broken legally, which is much better than to have him murdered by the mob. The tendency of the mob to administer justice in this State must be checked.

Since the above was put in type, we learn that the poor wretch was executed, in spite of the efforts made to save him from the fury of the mob.

FLORENCE, Ala., April 29.—An immense crowd from all portions of the county assembled here to-day, overpowering the jailor, and hanged George Warr, who murdered Eugene, a boy on the public works, last week. Before hanging the prisoner confessed he

ordered the boy for five dollars and five cents, and a plug of tobacco, and threw the body in the river.

MOB LAW.

The action of the mob in Lauderdale county, in the execution of the negro murderer, Ware, was unpardonable. In this instance they could not plead the law's delay. The Governor had requested Judge Speake to hold a special term of court to try the murderer and the Judge had announced that he would do so in June. Notwithstanding this assurance, the mob took the negro from the hands of the law and killed him. The murder, it is true, was horrible and utterly inexcusable, and the wretch deserved a thousand deaths, but this furnished no excuse to the mob for putting the law in contempt. The murderer would have been tried and hung in June as certainly as had he lived. It was simply a feeling of rage and malice on the part of the mob that led to this unlawful execution, and every man concerned in it could be indicted for murder. It was no lofty sense of justice that led to his execution. The mob knew that the law would strangle the wretch. In its fierce desire for vengeance, the mob anticipated the law, and thus itself violated the majesty of the law and insulted justice. We repeat it, the act of the mob was without excuse. We deplore it. We deplore the tendency of our people toward mob law. It degrades a people who resort to it. It is highly dangerous. If justice be left for administration to the blind rage of the mob, innocent men may suffer. A short while back a fire originated in a bar room beneath a large hotel in Milwaukee. The hotel was burned and many people suffered horrible deaths. The man who kept the bar had a policy of insurance. He had removed part of his stock secretly. He was thought capable of incendiarism. The strongest circumstantial evidence pointed him out as the guilty wretch who for personal gain had murdered the seventy people who perished in the Milwaukee holocaust. He was arrested. There were fierce whispers of vengeance by the mob. If the mob could have reached the prisoner he would have been torn limb from limb. But with time passion cooled and judgment resumed her sway. The man was fairly tried in the courts and his innocence established. The moral is obvious. Let mob law cease. If mobs may take prisoners from the custody of the officers of the law to hang them, mobs may take them from custody to release them. There is no telling where mob law will lead to. Let it cease.

Meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Normal School at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala., May 1, '83. Present, Hon. W. P. Howell, Wm. L. Alexander, L. W. Grant, J. D. Hammond, James Crook, J. Nesbitt, Wm. M. Hames and H. L. Stevenson.

The Board was organized by electing Hon. W. P. Howell temporary President, and H. L. Stevenson Secretary. Letters were read from Hon. H. C. Armstrong and Hon. S. K. McSpadden regretting inability to attend. A quorum being present, on motion, resolved to go into an election of permanent officers. Hon. Wm. M. Hames was elected President of the Board of Directors, John M. Caldwell Esq. as Secretary, and H. L. Stevenson Treasurer.

On motion of Col. Jas. Crook, Resolved, That all absent members of the Board be allowed representation by written proxies. The following resolution offered by Col. Jas. Crook was adopted: Be it Resolved by the Board of Directors of the State Normal School at Jacksonville, That there shall be established any convenient connection with the said Normal School, a common school for the education of white males and females.

Resolved, That four teachers be employed to take charge of said school, one of whom shall preside over and have full charge, control and management of said school.

Resolved, That the election of the President of the school be postponed to the next meeting of the Board. The following Assistant Teachers were elected by acclamation: Prof. W. J. Borden, Mrs. Ida Woodward and Miss Mamie Montgomery. The Board postponed consideration of the rate of tuition until next regular meeting.

The Board then adjourned to meet on the second day of June 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m.

WM. M. HAMES, Pres.
H. L. STEVENSON Sec.

The Counterfeit Silver Dollar.

Special to Courier Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The counterfeiters seem to be unusually active. A great deal has been heard lately of a wonderful counterfeit dollar which, it is said, cannot be detected by its weight or size. The reason it cannot be so detected has not been announced by the secret service officials of the government, but it is very simple. It is merely because the dollar is just as good as the one made by the government. Its weight is the same, and its fineness is identical with that of the standard piece. It is understood that the standard dollar is being circulated in vast numbers, being issued by private parties. The reason for its utterance is simply because the standard dollar contains eighty-six to eighty-eight cents of silver only, upon which the Government puts its stamp and calls it one hundred cents. There is, therefore, a margin of from twelve to fourteen cents profit in their manufacture.

ORANGE, Va., April 30.—Heavy ice and frost in Northern Virginia, has lighted the fruit, but has not injured wheat or corn, none having been planted the weather having been too cold and wet.

READING, Pa., April 30.—Forty Hungarians employed at the Reading Iron Works, against whom there has been considerable opposition from workmen of all classes because of their cheap labor, today became discouraged, went to the company's office, drew their pay and left the city. They say they were enticed here by emigration agents.

A Feeble, Wan, Bent Old Man.

The Orleans correspondent of the Nashville American says: One afternoon, while over the lake, I was out driving down one of the beautiful isle-like country roads, where the pines and great oaks bend over like the arches of some great cathedral transept, where we had to give half the road to a modest-looking one-horse buggy, driven by a fat, pleasant looking lady, who was talking to a bent and querulous old man. His hair and beard is very white; his eyes seemed greatly aged since I had last seen him, for this was Mr. Jefferson, and the motherly looking lady was Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Davis, they say, can ride a high horse. To me she appears a sweet and lovely woman. She is highly cultured, as perhaps you know. Mr. Davis looks very feeble, and has aged greatly in the last few months. A feeble, wan, bent old man, with gentlest manners and kindest smile for all. He came over to the city on decoration day. I do not think he is a particularly brilliant or eloquent speaker, but he attracts more attention than any other man in the South could win from our rather indifferent public.

Farmers Should Be Readers.

We know that farmers often claim that they have no time to read. This is not always true. Indeed it is true only when they don't want to read. No working man has more leisure time than the farmer. There is not one day in ten, even in the busiest season, that he could not find one hour to devote to study, and during at least one third of the year he could spare two hours every day and often twice as many. Farmers' boys have abundant time for reading and study. This will seem wild language to some of our readers, but we know what we are writing about. We know all about farm life, and we know that any smart, ambitious boy on the farm can find as much time for study as he needs, if he only tries. And we know that every farmer can find, on an average, more than one hour a day to devote to acquiring knowledge.—Kansas Farmer.

There was a scene in a New Haven Catholic Church that might be enacted in all churches with good results. The priest preached a Temperance sermon, and then asked every man who would take a pledge to abstain from liquor a year to hold up his hand. Sixteen hundred hands were raised, and with all the solemnity of the sacrament, the priest administered the pledge to them—they on their knees and he with the crucifix in his hand.

The Best Gymnasium for Girls.

The exercise best adapted to develop all parts of the body in a natural, healthy manner, is domestic labor. It is always at hand; it can be taken regularly every day, and there is such variety that almost every muscle can be exercised. Household should never be considered menial or degrading; it is Nature's laboratory, in which the girl may obtain, not only the best physical development, but most valuable knowledge that will fit her for the practical duties of life. This training may be supplemented by other kinds of exercise, such as walking and out-door sports.

Nothing will secure better remuneration to the average farmer than to assist in building up and encouraging home markets for desirable farm products. Among the first essentials in this direction is an increased variety of production. An important requisite in supplying a local market is to furnish, so far as possible, a full assortment of what is needed or commonly in demand.

Less than a century ago Hawaii was a land of cannibals and savages. Now all the modern agricultural and mechanical implements are used there. The city of Honolulu has 300 telephones and several of the large sugar plantations on its outskirts cut their cane by electric light.

The Origin of Dude.

The Springfield Republican says: "The just-now-popular word Dude, meaning an empty headed, languid, unmanly young swell, who bangs his hair, proves to be no foreign importation, but like many another expressive term, to be of good New England parentage. The word (pronounced in two syllables) has been used in the little town of Salem, N. H., for twenty years past, and it is claimed, was coined there. It is common there to speak of a dapper young man as a "dude or a fellow," of a small animal as a "little dude," of a sweetheart as "my dude," and of an esthetic youth man of the Wilde type as a dude. But how the word attained so sudden and widespread a notoriety puzzles Salem. Its revival at New York is credited to a disgusted Englishman, who remarked, after visiting a rich club, that the young men were all "dudes."

It is more many to fall in a hundred enterprises than sit and growl at those who are trying.

Published by Request.

YOU.

If I could have my dearest wish fulfilled, And take my choice of all earth's treasures too, Or choose from heaven whatso'er I would, I'd ask for you.

No man I'd envy, neither low nor high, Nor King in castle old or palace new, I'd hold Goldconda's mines less rich than I, If I had you.

Tuill and privation, poverty and care, Undaunted, I'd defy, nor fortune woo, Facing my wife, no level tale I'd wear, If she were you.

Little I'd care how lovely she might be, How grand with every charm, how fond, how true; Even though perfection, she'd be naught to me, Were she not you.

There is more charm for my true, loving heart, In everything you think or say or do, Than all the joys that heaven could e'er impart, Because it's you.

Man's Grandest Treasure.

The grandest treasure it is possible for man to possess on earth is a good wife. The poorest investment he can ever make is in a worthless one. Personal adornment may please the eye of the vulgar, but it will not hide a false heart. Sin may cloak itself for a brief season in the garment of hypocrisy, but sooner or later it shall come to judgment. Pure affection is a priceless jewel, the embodiment of earthly bliss. In the true union of husband and wife money should not enter into the consideration. The happiest houses the world ever knew have been bought and paid for by the mutual earnings after marriage. The good and true wife adorns her home and makes of it a little heaven. It is the abode of a royal family, a king and a queen dwell within. There are no false gods in such a household. In it two hearts beat as one. The tempter dare not enter its sacred portals. "Marry for love and work for riches" may be a stale old proverb, but millions of happy homes testify to its truthfulness.

The malaria influence? that protect your system by using Parker's Ginger Tonic. It strengthens the liver and kidneys to throw off malarial poisons, and is good for general debility and nervous exhaustion.

We see from some of our exchanges that a society has been formed among the young men of Macon, Mississippi, to compel young men to go to church. If one of the members is absent without a good cause, he is made to suffer the penalty of a severe padding.

Table rapping and kindred manifestations have taken such a hold on the popular imagination in Bohemia, that it has been found necessary to announce under episcopal authority, that whoever persists in spiritualistic devices will be refused absolution, even after confession.

The wise farmer will keep a good class of horses or mules. There are cases in which circumstances may interfere somewhat, but the man who tries to run a farm and get the best results by getting along with old plows of horses, certainly stands in his own light. The character of his horse is generally a pretty good indication of the character of the owner.

The proposed prohibition amendment was passed by the Senate of Oregon by a vote of eighteen to ten, and by the House by a vote of fifty-two to six, two members being absent from each house. The measure will come before the next Legislature, two years hence, and if agreed to then will be submitted to the vote of the people.

Time and Expense Saved.
Hard workers are subject to bilious attacks which may end in dangerous illness. Parker's Ginger Tonic keeps the kidneys and liver active, and by preventing the attack saves sickness, time and expense.—Detroit Press.

In the Georgia Baptist convention at Griffin, strong speeches on temperance were made by several distinguished gentlemen—among them Judge Stewart, of Griffin, who holds meetings and preaches wherever he goes. Suppose every judge in America should do so; how the criminal docket would decrease.

Time and Expense Saved.
Hard workers are subject to bilious attacks which may end in dangerous illness. Parker's Ginger Tonic keeps the kidneys and liver active, and by preventing the attack saves sickness, time and expense.—Detroit Press.

Notice is hereby given that the following lands and lots were decreed by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 9th day of April, 1883, it being the 2nd Monday and a regular term of said Court, to be sold for the taxes and costs due thereon for the year 1882, and said lands and lots will be sold on the 1st Monday, 7th day of May 1883, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., and from day to day until all said lands and lots are disposed of.

E. L. Woodward, deced't estate, Beat 1—H. L. Stevenson, Administrator—N. W. 1/4, less 80 acres, sec. 14, T. 14, R. 8; part of E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 and E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4, sec. 9, T. 14 R. 8; S. W. 1/4 "Cleveland place," and lots No. 32, 10, 18 and 19, 121, and 122, less 7 acres sold off in Jacksonville, Ala. 208 acres more or less. Tax 1881 and 1882 \$71.83 5/8.

Demands for '81-'82
Levy, 1.00
Probate Judge notice, .20
T. C. serving notice, .25
Decease, .50
Sale, 1.00
Advertising, 4.00
Owner unknown—Pre. No. 5—W. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4, Sec. 1, T. 15, R. 6—20 acres—Tax of 1881, .52 5/8
T. C. levy, 1.00
Notice, .20
Advertising for trial, 3.33
Sale, 1.00
Advertising sale, 4.00

april 21-31
D. Z. GOODLETT,
T. C. Calhoun Co.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County,
In Probate Court for said County, Special Term, April 23rd, 1883.

This day came Wm. P. Crook, Guardian of Max E. Brown, a minor, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Guardianship.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 19th day of May, 1883 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, to be and appear before me, at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 19th day of May, 1883 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

Thomas Fahy.

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS.

NOTIONS, &C.

Rome, Ga.

Slaughtering Prices!

The magnitude of the Stock compels me to slaughter Goods this Spring, and I guarantee the goods cannot be bought elsewhere at the prices I quote.

MOIR SILKS, (in colors only), Worth \$2.00 @ A bargain in BLACK SILK, sel- 1-25
in New York @ 2.00
BLACK SILKS @ 1.00-90c-80c-75c

—50c
COLORED SATINS, worth 75c. 38c
BROCCARD " 1.00 75c
OTTOMAN " 1.00 75c

ALBATROSS SUITINGS, 44 60c
NUN'S VEILINGS, 44 inches, 35
worth 65c @

NUN'S VEILINGS, 22 inches, 25
selling everywhere @ 30c
A fine line of the latest styles in Laces, Fans and Hosiery.

BALBRIGGAN CLOCKED HOSE, @ 25 & 30c.
Lonsdale Bleached Muslin, 9c
Fruit of the Loom, 9c
Standard Prints, 5c

Samples sent on application.
Orders, by mail, promptly attend ed to.

THOMAS FAHY,
58 Broad St., Rome, Ga.

april 7-14
An Absolute Fact!

THE CHEAPEST

FURNITURE HOUSE

IN NORTH GEORGIA!

An Immense Stock to Select From.

My Undertaker's Department is fully up with the times, being complete in all its details. With 35 years experience in this department, I can confidently guarantee satisfaction.
J. G. DAILEY,
april 7-31-ly Rome, Ga.

THE OLD BOOK STORE,

NO. 5 WALL STREET,

(Kimbale House Block.)

The Only Bk. Store in Atlanta!

The Largest in the South!

The Cheapest in the World!

Old Books, Seaside, Magazines,

Entire Libraries or Single

Volumes bought and sold

School Books a Specialty.

CATALOGUES FREE.

CONFEDERATE MONEY BOUGHT

W. B. BURKE, Prop'r.

april 7-31-ly

Bark Wanted at Germania.

500 Cord

MOUNTAIN OAK

AND BLACK OAK BARKS

Wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.

GERMANIA TANNING CO., Ala.

april 7-14

IF YOUR

WATCH

Has been ruined by incompetent workmen, or needs repairing, send it by express to the

J. P. STEVENS

Watch Factory,

where only skilled workmen and most improved machinery is employed. We make new any part that has been damaged or worn. Pieces for repairs will be given you before the work is commenced. All work guaranteed. Put your name and address in the package with the watch, and send for Illustrated Catalogue and Prices.

J. P. STEVENS Watch Co.

Manufacturers of stem winding watches.

Factory and Office 31 Whitehall St.,

april 21-1y ATLANTA, GA.

Tax Sales.

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A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

april 28-31
TO KENT.

The store-room under the Republican office. For terms apply to this office.

W. A. SKELTON, D. D. S.

jun 13-'83-4m.

P. PELLEGRINI.

Z. CASTLEBERRY.

Pellegrini & Castleberry.

SOUTHERN

TERRA COTTA

—AND—

ARTIFICIAL STONE WORKS,

ATLANTA, GA.

Manufacturers of Capitals, Window Caps, Garden Seats, Flower Pots, Vases, Jug, and Stone, Sewer Pipe, Ornamental Plaster Center Pieces, Etc. Also, Manufacture Artificial Stone for Building Purposes.

We make the best Terra Cotta Sewer Pipe made in the South.

Write for BUREAU SPECIALITY.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. Works No. 173 Chapel Street.

april 7-31-ly

SOMETHING FOR ALL

Bargains at

HAMMOND'S SONS

IN ALL KINDS OF

Fancy & Staple Spring Goods!

A Large Lot of Summer Shoes for Men, Women and Children.

CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

A NICE LINE OF GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONS.

Call and see us.

J. D. HAMMOND'S SONS.

april 7-14

Sheriff Sale for May.

Will be sold on the 1st Monday in May, 1883, it being the 7th day of the month, before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest and best bidder, the following real estate, levied on to satisfy one fi fa in favor of Rowan, Dean & Co. vs. W. J. Scott and Geneva Scott, issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Ala., consisting of the following lands to wit: W. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 30, T. 13, R. 9, less 20 acres; part of the E. 1/4 of W. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4, Sec. 19, T. 13, R. 9; 30 acres of W. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4, Sec. 19, T. 13, R. 9; S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 13, T. 13, R. 9; all 170 acres. Levy made this March 24, 1883.

april 7-14

March 31-6t J. B. FARMER, Shff.

Sheriff Sale for May.

Messrs. Hogg and Greer, of Jacksonville, were on a flying visit to Jacksonville Wednesday.

Neal Ferguson, Esq., of Cross Plains, one of the oldest and best citizens of Calhoun, died last week. He was about 80 years old.

Hon. W. P. Howell and Hon. W. J. Alexander, of Calhoun county, were in Jacksonville Tuesday, attending a meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Normal school at this place. Mrs. Howell accompanied her husband.

Saturday a negro man named Freeman Jackson was brought to jail here, charged with shooting Alice Reynolds (colored) and is now in jail awaiting the result of the injuries. She was shot through the bowels and is not expected to live. We have none of the particulars of the shooting.

Prohibition went into effect here Tuesday. Saturday and Monday much whiskey was sold at the bars in quantities from a quart up to gallons. It was expected there would be much drinking done here the last day of whiskey selling, but really there was very little.

Mrs. Clark, the wife of Mr. Nathan Clark, died Monday after a long illness. She was a good christian woman, and has gone to her reward. Mr. Nathan Clark was one of the first settlers of this county, and he and his good wife have lived here since the country was a wilderness. Mrs. Clark was much beloved by all who knew her, and leaves behind a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn her loss. Her aged husband and stricken children have the deep sympathy of our entire community.

Miss Fannie May Witt, in a sketch of her recent trip through a portion of the State, in which she took in Jacksonville, compliments Jacksonville on the old time courtliness of her people and the picturesque of her location, but don't think much of her as a business point. If Miss Witt had said that Jacksonville was a second Atlanta in thrift and enterprise, the picture would have been completed to the satisfaction of all of us. But she good-naturedly called attention to some of our defects as a town, and this has stirred up some of our citizens considerably. True, she noted the defects of other towns which she visited, but this fact did not tend to smooth down the ruffled feathers of our people whose town pride was aroused by Miss Witt's article. What she said about the town has been much magnified and misrepresented, and we write this merely to say to those of our people who have not read it, that there is nothing in it that we can see calculated to give mortal offense. We are very sure she did not intend to offend our people by anything she said of the town. During her few hours' stay here she was treated with great courtesy and kindness, and on leaving she expressed herself as so much pleased with the place that she intended to visit it again in July. She probably might have been a little more polite and flattered the town above its deserts. But this she did not do, and hence this tempest in a teapot.

Miss Fannie May Witt, in her sketch of Jacksonville, says our people "kill time." That is, she means to say that we live here in a kind of "happy valley," such as one reads of in Rabbits' foot, gazing around the lovely mountain walls and wondering the live-long day what the outside world is doing, or listlessly strolling along the mossy-banked streams that sparkle at our feet, watching the play of the golden hued sun perched on twinkling in the melting melody of the tinkling bird. Arcadian, but true. We "kill time" because we need not. Everybody here are enormous rich, and this accounts for our happy state of existence. The descent of a stranger into our mountain gully is a good-thing. The event gives us a brief hour of excitement, and then, through the visitor, we can learn something of the outside world around us. Miss Witt's visit was more than a pleasure. It was a revelation. We want her to come again, because she was so delightfully fresh and refreshing. To talk with her is like walking through green meadows and by babbling brooks that "run on forever" on a hot summer's day. She actually was so chirrupy and bright and joyous, that the people of our happy valley absolutely underwent the fatigue of becoming interested in her. She ranked us out of our "dead-and-boredness" in a jiffy and the oldest corpse among us felt the warm glow of young blood again as the fair, bright young lady, full of life, flitted from place to place about our tree-encumbered square. Oh, she created a stir in our happy valley while here, and then she went home and stirred us up again. Delightful experience, to have the monotony of our dreary lives thus broken!

Miss Witt, of the Birmingham Star-Journal, thinks it an amazing good joke, and tells it on us, that some one here sent a gentleman on down the road to Talladega who had come here seeking a place for investment. This is an every day occurrence with us. We don't want people to come here and go to Talladega for the purpose of foundations for houses and flower gardens. Besides it might create sickness. And then, if they should get to the point of the reporter's hammer and the mason's trowel and all that sort of thing. Now, if a gentleman will come here to cultivate a poppy garden or raise silk worms or engage in some quiet business of that sort, we may make room for him, but anybody else—excuse us.

Mr. John M. Caldwell returned Wednesday from Montgomery, whether he had gone to take the part of Bazin in the great case of Bardell vs. Pickwick, under the supervision of the Mount Vernon Association, at Montgomery. The Advertiser speaks in the highest terms of the character acting and pays Mr. Caldwell a deserved compliment on the fine rendition of his part of the play. The theatre was crowded, and something over eight hundred dollars realized. This will be devoted to the embellishment of the Alabama room at Mount Vernon.

great success attending the affair is largely due to Mrs. Herbert, of Montgomery, wife of Congressman H. A. Herbert and one of the Vice Presidents of the Association. This excellent lady gives the thanks of all Alabamians for her zealous labor in behalf of the Association.

COUNTY S. S. CONVENTION.

Superintendents of Sunday Schools in Calhoun county will please send to the undersigned, immediately, the number of delegates their respective schools will send to the county Convention, May 18-20, as we wish to provide homes for all, beforehand.

M. T. MOODY, Ch'n Com. Cross Plains, Ala., May 4, '83.

American Enterprise.

No invention of the nineteenth century has worked a greater revolution in household economy or conferred more of a benefit on humanity than the sewing machine.

The first productions were crude and uncouth in the extreme, and it was reserved for American skill and ingenuity to bring forth a machine of any practical value.

In order to appreciate the great advancement which has taken place it is necessary to compare one of the machines built during the infancy of the invention with one of the latest improved "light running New Home."

All the really good points contained in other machines have been utilized in its construction. Many new improvements and devices have also been added, the result of which is a machine as nearly perfect as it is possible to make one.

For simplicity, durability, ease of management and capacity for work, the "light running New Home" has no rival, and the happy possessor of one may rest assured that he or she has the very best the world affords.

All who send for the company's new illustrated catalogue, and enclose their advertisement (to be found in another place) will receive a set of advertising novelties, of value to card collectors.

Their address is, New Home Sewing Machine Co., 20 Union Square, N. Y.

Shirley's Indian Vermifuge destroyed and expelled worms thirty years ago. We guarantee it to do the same today, to the satisfaction of every one who uses it.

The Saviour's name, given throughout the New Testament, is found by Henry Plant to be "Jesus Christ" or "Christ Jesus" one hundred and fifty times; "Lord Jesus Christ" one hundred and fourteen times; "Lord" (more than) seventy-five times; "Christ," two hundred and twenty times, and "Jesus," six hundred and nineteen times.

Deaths of Notable Persons.

PARIS, April 30.—The death is announced of Dr. Tarriso Sanz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru for France and Great Britain, and of Jules Amigues, the French journalist and author.

A certain little Pharisee, who was playing for his big brother, had a good deal of human nature in him, even if he was only 6 years old. He prayed, "O Lord, bless brother Bill, and make him as good a boy as I am."

You can keep your hair abundant and glossy, and retain its youthful color, with Parker's Hair Balsam.

On a recent Sunday, Prof. Swing administered the rite of baptism to seven children at his residence in Chicago. The water used was brought from the river Jordan by the grandfather of one of the little ones, and the silver christening cup which held the precious drop was formerly the property of President Lincoln.

St. Louis medical men are said to be so certain that we are to have a visitation of Asiatic cholera, summer that they have officially called the attention of the city authorities to the matter. The reasons for their cheerful prognostications are not given.

During the first week of April snow falls were heavy in the extreme west.

"Home Sweet Home," played on a French harp in a telegraph office in New York city, was distinctly heard through the telephone connection in Chicago, a distance between 1,200 and 1,300 miles.

The Jews in Great Britain are said to have more children who can read and write, in proportion to their number, than any other denomination.

Resolutions of Respect by the School at Jenkins, Calhoun Co., Ala., on the death of J. D. Lusk.

Whereas, It has pleased God to remove from our midst, J. D. Lusk, and in view of the loss we sustain, and the grief of our friends and associates, and the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him; be it

Resolved, That it is only a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say, that in regretting his removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on this dispensation, with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them, for consolation, to Him who overrules all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

Resolved, That this heart-felt testimony of our sympathy and sorrow be sent to the family of our deceased friend.

The Supreme court of Iowa has decided the new prohibition law unconstitutional. "The work of none passing in Iowa will now be continued under the old system," says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to Rev. T. Inman, Station D—New York City.

OUR LOCAL COLUMN.

You can always sell nice firm yellow Butter, eggs, chickens, beeswax, tallow, and dry hides at the best market price at Crow Bros.

Lost—One gold sleeve button. The finder will greatly oblige the owner by leaving it at this office.

New Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Crum, Cloths and Floor Oil Cloths at E. H. Colclough & Co's, Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

G. J. Briant sells Cincinnati Beer by the keg or bottle. When you want any send your orders to him at Rome, Ga.

NOTICE.

The surviving members of Capt. W. F. Bush's company Home Guards, will confer a favor upon the undersigned by sending their full names to me at their earliest convenience.

Jno. M. CALDWELL.

Cornice and Curtain Poles at E. H. Colclough & Co's, 57 Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

The Calhoun County Sunday School Convention will convene Friday 7 o'clock a. m. May 18th, in the Methodist Church, at Cross Plains Ala. There are of representation are two delegates for every school numbering fifty or less, and one additional delegate for every twenty-five or fraction of twenty-five over fifty. All licensed Ministers and superintendents of Sunday schools are earnestly invited to attend. We hope and trust every Sunday school in Calhoun county will be represented.

Jacksonville, Ala. J. D. HAMMOND, Apr. 25 1883.

G. J. Briant gives special attention to C. O. D. orders. When you want a jug of any kind of whiskey send to him at Rome, Ga.

Window shades, Ready made, and made to order at Colclough & Co's, 57 Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

G. J. Briant, Rome, Ga., wants you to join in the dry counties to send your jugs to him and he will wet them for you.

E. C. Colclough & Co's, 57 Broad Street, is the largest retail Dry Goods house in Rome.

When you want a jug of good whiskey, brandy or wine send to G. J. Briant, Rome, Ga.

Can't be Cured!

Who says so? "The best physicians have been consulted, and they all agree that the case is beyond the reach of medicine." Have you tried the new Vitalizing Treatment, which acts directly upon the great nerve centres, and gives to all the vital organs a new life-force and a higher activity? "No; never heard of it. What is it called?" Compound Oxygen. "Oh yes, I have seen it advertised, but suppose it to be one of the medical humbugs of the day. If all that we have read about the cure is so making is true, it is the most wonderful therapeutic agent ever discovered. Where can it be obtained?" Only of Drs. Starkey & Pelen, 1109 Girard Street, Philadelphia. Now, take our advice and write to them, giving a statement of your condition. You will get prompt answer, and it will cost you nothing, as they make no charge for consultations. If, like your physician, they see no hope in your case, they will honestly tell you so. But if they have a seedling case successfully, they will, in making a favorable report, send such evidence of their professional integrity and skill, and such reports of cases which they have treated, as can hardly fail to give you confidence both in them and their new and wonderful treatment. All this, as we have said, will cost you nothing.

DR. J. E. CROOK, OFFERS HIS Professional Services to the citizens of Alexandria Valley and surrounding country.

A full line of pure Drugs and Patent Medicines kept constantly on hand at my Drug Store in Alexandria.

LAND FOR SALE. Thirteen and one third acres of good arable land can be bought on reasonable terms, and a clear title given, by applying to

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W. J. PEARCE, H. B. KELLY, PEARCE & KELLY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, OXFORD, CALHOUN CO., ALA.

Will practice in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Calhoun, Talladega, Cleburne and Clay Counties, and in the Supreme Court.

References:—J. B. Bankers, Talladega, Ala.; Draper, Son & Co., Bankers, Oxford, Ala.; Capt. R. D. Rose, Clerk Circuit Court, Hon. A. Woods, Judge of Probate, Jacksonville, Alabama.

WM. J. BROCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE AT Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala.

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If you desire to have a pleasant and clean shave, or have your hair trimmed in neat & fashionable style, give him a call.

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PULLMAN CARS, Without change to Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, and other points.

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JUSTICE OF THE PEACE JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Court held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, feb17-18

East Tennessee, Virginia AND— GEORGIA RAIL ROAD, Alabama and Alabama Central Division

TIME TABLE. In Effect December 26th, 1882.

Northward Daily. Mail. Accom'd'n

Lv. Meridian, 4:50 a m 6:30 a m 8:30 a m

Lv. Selma, 8:00 a m 9:45 a m 11:30 a m

Lv. Atlanta, Ga. Div. 2:00 p m 3:45 p m 5:30 p m

Lv. Meridian, 6:15 a m 7:00 a m 8:30 a m

Lv. Rome, 10:15 a m 11:00 a m 12:00 p m

Lv. Selma, 1:20 p m 2:05 p m 3:40 p m

Lv. Meridian, 4:30 p m 5:15 p m 6:45 p m

At Meridian with Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. for Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg and the South.

At Selma with Alabama Great Southern R. R. At Junction with Selma & G. R. R. At Selma with Western R. R. (of Alabama.) (Chattanooga, Selma & Mobile R. R. and New Orleans and Selma R. R.)

At Selma with L. & N. R. R. for Montgomery and points South.

At Rome with Georgia Division for Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, and Georgia points. Dalton, Chatsworth and points North and West, Cleveland, Knoxville, Bristol and all Virginia and Eastern cities.

Parlor-Reciting Chairs on all Night Trains.

J. M. BRIDGES, Supt. Selma Ala. RAY KNEITZ, A. G. P. A. Selma, Ala. A. POPP, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn. and 7-13-17.

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a full sensation in the stomach, a feeling of oppression, and a feeling of fullness after eating, with a distention of the abdomen, and a feeling of having neglected some duty.

These cases of liver trouble, and these "wrecks" of human life, are generally cured by the right use of

CONSTITUTION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change in the system, that the patient is enabled to take his regular food, and the bowels move freely, and the system is restored to its normal condition.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE

How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of DR. CUTLER'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the medical treatment of Syphilis, Gonorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, Incurable Venereal Diseases, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impairments to Marriage, etc., also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits induced by self-indulgence, or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be entirely cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO. 41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 450, July 15-17

J. F. KLAPP, (Late of Atlanta, Ga.) Painter, Jacksonville, Ala.

House painting, Kalsomining and Paper hanging done in the neatest and lat style. Also; Carriage and Sign painting.

Terms moderate: Will go to any place in the county to make estimates or do work. mar3-3m

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COME AND EXAMINE THEM.

Our Calicos are beautiful and of the latest styles. Our Worsted Goods line, from 14 to 45 cents per yard. We can suit you both in quality and price. We have on hand and still receiving the largest and best selected lot of Shoes we have ever kept; and we propose to sell all our goods to suit the times. We also keep a large stock of

GROCERIES on hand, that we sell at the very lowest figures. Our SUGARS AND COFFEES can't be beat in the market. Our Teas are splendid. A large lot of Crochery, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Soaps, Toys, and other goods, Ladies and Gents' Sewing Machines, &c., &c. mar3

W. C. LAND, WATCHMAKER, AND— JEWELLER.

Also, agent for Meriden C. Table cutlery and silver-plated ware. Also agent for Bligh Watch Co., and other American make

July 1st 1880

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Mendelssohn Piano Company. Grand Offer for the Next Sixty Days Only. \$850 SQUARE GRAND PIANO FOR ONLY \$245

PIANO STYLE 31-2. Magnificent rosewood case, elegantly finished, 5 strings, 15

Octaves, full patent cantilever action, our new patent overstrung scale, beautiful carved legs and lyre, heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding, full iron frame, French Grand Action, Grand Hammer, in fact, every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument, has been added.

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Just reduced from our late wholesale, factory price, \$250, for 60 days only. This now, by far, the greatest bargain ever offered the musical public. Unprecedented success! Tremendous demand for this style! Send in your order at once. Do not lose this rare opportunity.

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SHEET MUSIC at one-third price. Catalogue of 3,000 choice pieces of popular Music sent for 3c stamp.

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IT WILL CURE IT WILL CURE EDWARD WILDER'S STOMACH BITTERS

Have you a dull sense of weight about your head new and again changing into positive pain? Have you a nagging tasteless or bitter, your tongue feel thick and rough in the morning or when fasting? Have you a nagging appetite at all, or one capricious and voracious? Do you sit down to eat with

Jacksonville

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VOLUME XLVI.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 2404.

THE REPUBLICAN.

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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SWEETBRIAR.

A branch of sweetbriar—Ah, my heart!

The tender tears unbidden start
To weary, world-worn eyes;
I kiss the end, fragrant spray,
And memories of a bygone day,
Before my vision rose.

How often my lost darling wore
The sweetbriar green! She loved it more
Than many-tinted bloom;
The sunny sweetness of her face,
Now, planted where she lies at rest,
It beautifies her tomb.

My little love in days of old
Youth's morning hour of rose and gold
Comes back to me to-night;
I see her in her girlish grace,
The sunny sweetness of her face,
Her childish robe of white.

I smell the sweetbriar in her hand,
I see the garden where we stand
On England's southern shore;
I hear the rippling streamlet fall,
I hear her laughing musical,
Now silenced forever.

She was too frail for earth's employ,
Too calm and pure for human joy.
But like the sweetbriar green,
The memory of her gentle life
Shall sweeten the years of worldly strife
That lie our lives between.

LOVE AND FORTUNE.

A blustering uncomfortable day in early November.

In Miss Miner's sitting-room however everything was as cosy and delightful as could be desired.

And Miss Hetty Miner, sitting before the fire, her black silk skirt turned carefully back over her lap, and her substantially made boots resting comfortably on the fender.

An elderly woman—forty odd—with a sharp shrewd face, and bright little eyes, and a resolute look around her mouth.

A homely, outspoken woman, who was proud to say she had never been in love, who lived in luxury, although on a small scale, and who had a hundred thousand in government bonds to leave to her relations when she died; and in all the world she had but two relations, Mrs. Carisford Carl, her married sister, and Mr. Dollingby Parker, her half-brother, who was jealous that old Simon Carman had left Hetty his fortune, just because she had happened to befriend him in his poor ante-mining days.

This especial afternoon, as she sat meditatively before the fire, she suddenly broke the stillness with an exclamation of surprise that the maid, reading in the bay-window nearly concealed by the curtains look startled up from her book.

"Ellie, you're a fool!"

Evidently Ellie Dunning had not lived five years as companion and personal attendant to Miss Miner in vain, for she manifested no surprise at the rough speech, beyond the swift, brief, little startled look in her soft winey-brown eyes.

She closed her book and came out into the room, a little flush on her face.

"Do you think so, Miss Miner?"

"Most certainly I think so, or I shouldn't have said so."

"You are a fool, Ellie Dunning, and I hate to see you throw yourself away so foolishly."

"Do show your common sense if you've got any, and let that young Jackanapes of a doctor go."

"You're better off without him."

"I'll give you a new seal-skin cloak this winter if you'll give him up."

"I couldn't give him up, Miss Miner, I love him too well."

"What nonsense!"

"You love him too well!"

"Love indeed."

"It's all absurdity. I never was in love in all my life."

Ellie dropped her eyes in a pretty, little contrived way.

"I can't help that, Miss Miner."

"I love Frank, and he loves me."

"We'd be perfectly miserable if we were parted."

Miss Miner dropped her feet from the polished silver bar to the hearth with a resonant bang as she jumped up indignantly.

"Engaged to be married to Doctor Olevin?"

"Did I ever!"

"Well, Ellie Dunning—very well."

"You may pack my hand-valise at once."

"I am going to London on a visit, by the six-ten train, and I'll be home on Thursday."

"When I come back, don't let me find you here, you ungrateful little wretch—yow!"

Ellie's lips quivered, and her eyes filled with diamond-bright tears.

"Miss Miner! You don't mean to turn me away?"

"That is just what I mean!"

"I'll go to Mrs. Carisford Carl, Miss Miner expressed, in the early dusk of the November evening."

"Cunelia thinks all the world of me, I know."

"Her daughter would not act as that ungrateful young minx dared act."

"The idea of preferring a penniless young doctor with a moustache—a nasty black moustache—to me."

"After all I've done for her, too!"

And then Miss Miner leaned back very contentedly in her seat, satisfied that she had done her whole duty by herself, and Ellie Dunning, too.

It was just half-past eight when the cab deposited her at the door of Mr. Carisford Carl's house—a comfortably cosy place, with the name on the door in full.

A servant showed her in, and asked her name; but Miss Miner wanted to surprise her sister, and sent word that a friend wished to see her, while she seated herself in the parlor, where a little girl sat curled up in a cushioned chair, reading.

"You want to see my mamma I suppose?"

"Yes, said Mrs. Miner with an affable smile."

"You are Hetty, I suppose?"

The child gave a heavy sigh.

"Yes, I'm Hetty. Oh, don't I hate that name!"

"Why, I think it's a first rate name."

"You are a namesake of somebody, I guess?"

"Yes, I am."

"Old Hetty Miner, my aunt, who lives out in the country."

"I never have seen her, and I don't want to either, 'cause mamma says she's the meanest old thing in creation—a regular old Miss Nancy, papa says."

Miss Miner smiled—a little queerly.

"Oh! that's what they say; is it? Well, Hetty, I am your aunt Miner."

The child opened her eyes wider.

"Are you?"

"Then won't mamma be mad!"

"We expect company after awhile, and mamma won't want you at all."

"We'd be dreadfully ashamed of you before the Agermans."

"You're going to leave us your money, ain't you?"

"Papa and mamma said they were most tired of waiting—you had as many lives as a cat."

"We're going to Paris as soon as you die."

"Are you?" said Miss Miner, with an insane desire to shake the pert self-possessed venomous youngster.

"Well I wouldn't depend upon it if I were you."

And before Mrs. Carl came down-stairs, Miss Miner was out in the street, on her way to her half-brother's house.

"A pretty nest of vipers those Carl's are!"

"Thank Heaven, I've found them out in time!"

"Going to Paris on my money!"

"Why, ungrateful as that little Ellie is, she is not as treacherous as my own flesh and blood."

"Humph!"

And her complacency was not yet restored when she left the street-car on the nearest corner to Mr. Parker Dollingby's bachelor quarters, that was a light in a perfect blaze of bright cheer.

"It looks like a party," she thought.

But all the same she did not hesitate to go up the imposing stone steps and ring the bell, to which no response coming, she tried the door-knob, and, adding, she tried to enter a large brilliantly lighted hall, at the end of which was a room, from which came the sounds of revelry and jollification that had prevented her ring being heard.

Miss Miner went into the first door that stood ajar, and through another partly closed door she saw the gay bachelor party—some ten or fifteen—merry over their wine.

"So that's the way Parker Dollingby does, is it?" she asked herself grimly, just at the same instant that gentleman's voice, distinct, hoarse, rose high, and for a second silenced all others.

"Here's to the health of my most respected ancient mariner-ess—a veritable old maid all forlorn, whose legacy is a long time coming, but sure to get here some time."

A cool hundred thousand dollars or so, boys; and imagine the swell we will cut when the venerable Melitabke kicks the bucket."

"Drink to her, boys!"

Somewhat Miss Miner took herself out of the house.

She was silent all the way to the hotel, and then, once in the room, locked her door, and sat down and actually cried, and then went to bed, wondering if it was ever granted to mortals to come nearer to being made a fool of than she had been—and at two o'clock in the morning to awaken with a strange sick feeling that was awful to endure in that big lonely hotel, where she did not know a living soul.

But she rang for assistance, and the servant brought her a physician who happened to be staying over night; and she was saved from the terrible attack of gastralgia by Dr. Frank Olevin, and Doctor Olevin.

"I'll give you just five minutes."

"A little red flush crept into the girl's cheek."

"I don't want five minutes for a choice, Miss Miner!"

"You have been very good to me, and I cannot forget your kindness; and I think I have done my duty by you."

"But nothing could come between me and Doctor Olevin."

"All right, then."

"Don't let me see you here when I come back."

And then Ellie went up to Miss Miner's room, and packed the red Russian satchel, dropping a few tears as she folded the garments Miss Miner would require.

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"Are you?" said Miss Miner, with an insane desire to shake the pert self-possessed venomous youngster.

A Chinaman Takes a Trout.

Sam Tung brought my shirts home one day lately, and after obtaining his trade dollar lingered as though something oppressed his mind.

"What is it, Sam? Dollarno goodo?" asked.

"Yes, dollah all lilee, but want to talk 'bout woodsee."

"Woodsee? What's that, Sam? Didn't I give you the right change?"

"Change alle lilee too, alle same, but want to talk 'bout Adilondacks. You been in Adilondacks, so Melican man tollee me."

"Yes, I have been in the Adilondacks, but what do you know about that place?"

"Know heap. I been Adilondacks too, catchee trout on stings, no lilee in Adilondacks, now, lilee, Adilondacks, hookee in jaw, 'putt him topside. Whoopoo! I go washie by Blue Mountain Lake, big hotel, looker for heap washie when Melican ladee come in with whitee dress ann nobly Melican man come, plenty washie, plenty noosh."

"Well, Sam, did you get rich there? Plenty washie and plenty dollah?"

"No washie, no dollah. Melican ladee blue dress, Melican man blue shirt, wear 'em two three weeks, no washie. Payee on hailand, walkee back. Catchee trout alle same foree go."

"How did you get the trout, Sam?"

"Old troutee stoppe in hotel. He say 'Sam, come in boat for guide on lake, me give hall dollah.' So I get in boat with old looster and go topside lake to see him scoopee trout. He get out little bamboo stick and puttee stings and little fly. He throw fly but thout no catee. 'Put on more fly, putty fly on sling when he see trout come topside, and show tall way off. He throw out and stick out hand, no catee. Leech out again, and plunk he go out boat and get all wettee. Me no leavee him, he pull him topside in boat. He said to go back to hotel, catchee boys liff, so he tell me go shore make fire. I make fire and he pull out big bottle whisky and get liff. I say I go scoopee trout so boys don't liff when we come backside hotel when no catee. So I go out and throw fly. I think he liffed one old slucker to get all fun and half dollah, he sit by fire so liff."

"So I throw fly, alle same Melican man, and say me no cly baby if get wettee, lilee looster, you better you liff; so I throw and throw and catchee big fish and throw fly. I shake old looster, and go to hotel and showee thout to Melican ladee and bruggie alle same Melican man. So I takee boat and leavee old looster on shore. He yellie like fun, I no hear, just how my own rook, go on to hotel, takee fish on stings, and show fine ladee big fish. She laugh and say 'nice trout, and all Melican man. He lookee and say thoutee be blowed, you gottee hawn come. So I cuttee stick foree old looster come 'longside hotel and kickee me topside stomach, and I hoof it down load twenty-five miles to hailand and steele liff to Salogoo. He ladee in Salogoo, water all taste like old tin pall."

"Well, Sam, was that all the trout you took, one horned dace?"

"Yes, trout, hawn dace, alle same calle thoutee, some calle hawn dace. Calle (but not Melican) and Melican man, alle hawn dace when other feller or Chinaman scoope. Alle same, I catchee thout lilee Melican man in Adilondacks. When you takee me for Adilondacks again, you takee me for a guide, I showee you how scoopee trout with fly on stings. Bye bye."

And Sam Tung, with a liff and a bland Sam Tung pungled off in the direction of the Bowery, scarcely soiling the white soles of his shoes in the mud of Broadway as he crossed it. I think I'll take him into the woods next season.

A Dinner and a Dissertation.

An old Dutch merchant of Amsterdam, having amassed a huge fortune in trade, determined to spend the remainder of his life in the quiet seclusion of his country house. Before taking leave of his city friends he invited them to dine with him. The guests on arriving at his residence were surprised to see the extraordinary preparations that had been made for their reception. On a plain table covered with a blue cloth were some wooden plates, spoons and drinking vessels. Presently two old seamen brought in dishes containing herrings—some fresh, others salted or dried. Of these the guests were invited to partake; but it was clear that they had little appetite for such fare, and were considerably embarrassed by the necessity of eating the food which was presented to them. The master of the house then addressed his friends in the following terms: "Such, gentlemen, has been the progress of our Republic. We began with short frugality, by means of which we became a wealthy and we end with luxury, which will beget poverty. We should, therefore, be satisfied with our beef and greens, that we may not have to return to our herrings."

Five Years a Sentinel.

One of Napoleon's sentinels met with a remarkable adventure, and though he did not exactly "stand and wait," he secured through his quick wit the advantage due to such service. He had been posted on a retired spot on the Isle of Rugen, which was occupied by a detachment from Davoust's corps. Some alarm caused the troops to embark with precipitation and they forgot this sentinel, who himself was so absorbed in a newspaper containing a report of Napoleon's recent victory as not to observe their departure. After pacing his post for several hours, without being relieved, he became impatient and returned to the guard-room. He found it empty, and learned that his comrades had left the island.

"Alas!" he cried, in despair, "I shall be looked upon as a deserter—dishonored, lost—unhappy wretch that I am."

A baker, pitying the poor fellow, took him to his home, consoled him, taught him to make bread, and after several months had shown that he was smart and industrious, gave him his daughter, Justine, in marriage. Five years after a strange sail was seen approaching the island. The inhabitants, flocking to the beach, discovered on the deck of the ship a number of soldiers wearing the uniform of the French army.

"I'm done for now," cried the dismayed husband of Justine, "My bread is baked."

An original idea revived his courage. He ran to the house, slipped into his uniform, seized his frock, returned to the beach and posted himself as a sentinel at the moment the French were landing.

"Who goes there?" he shouted in a voice like thunder.

"Who goes there? yourself," replied one in the boat. "Who are you?"

"How long have you been on guard?"

"Five years."

"Davoust, for he was laughed at the quaint reply, and gave a discharge in due form to his involuntary deserter."

"Mountain Jim."

Several years ago, Miss Bird, the English lady whose journeyings by sea and land have made her name a household word, was traveling in Colorado, and stopped at the cabin of "Mountain Jim," a notorious desperado.

She saw a broad, thick-set man, about the middle height, with an old cap on his head and wearing a grey hunting-suit, much the worse for use.

His manner was that of a gentleman, and he spoke with a refined accent and in elegant language.

"You are not an American," he said, as she rode away. "I know from your voice that you are a countrywoman of mine. I hope you will allow me the pleasure of calling on you."

A few days later, he called to guide Miss Bird up to Long's Peak, the American Matterhorn. The ride was a series of glorious views, not the least of which were the culture and the love of nature shown by Mountain Jim.

"Treat Jim as a gentleman and you'll find him one," she had been told on setting out, and his manners verified the words.

One night, as they were in camp, sitting about a huge log fire, the man's kindness came out. "King," he said to his dog, as if he was speaking to a man, "go to that lady and don't leave her again to-night."

But Miss Bird also saw that his vanity stimulated his intellect and spirit so that he maintained his reputation as a desperado. The Colorado newspaper kept "Mountain Jim" always before the public, and he enjoyed reading the paragraphs.

One night, as the presence of wild animals made it impossible to sleep, he told her of his early youth and of the great sorrow which led him to begin a lawless life. His voice trembled and tears rolled down his cheeks. His dark soul seemed stirred to remorse by the light of other days.

It was a painful spectacle to the English lady. His mind and spirit so

If the Montgomery Advertiser could be impartial, it would give extracts from the State press editorials on both sides of the question of an extra session. But this does not suit the Advertiser, which, after much vacillation and long hesitation, finally avowed itself as against an extra session. In a recent issue of that paper, something like a column of stuff is given, which purports to be press opinion on this subject. The Advertiser, in winking its allies, has chosen apparently those who have most ignorantly abused the legislature in a discussion of the question. The Wetumpka man, who wants Gov. O'Neal to dissolve the legislature and dictate to the people the election of a new body of men, is a fair sample of the lot whom the Advertiser parades as voicing the press of the State. We rather think the Advertiser right in opposing an extra session, at the present time at least, and for its attitude on this head, however tardily taken, we have no word of censure. We write this to deny that the legislature is the recipient, at the hands of the respectable body of the State press, of the coarse abuse which the Advertiser parades as press opinion a few days ago, and which was calculated to mislead its readers. The ablest and best papers in the State have had the discrimination to not lay the fault of a mere clerical error at the door of the entire Legislature, and, in the discussion of the question of an extra session, have spoken of the representatives of the people with respect. The Advertiser has mistaken the ignorant clamor of a fraction of the State press for public opinion, and therein it has made a huge mistake. The people are more just than the demagogues, to whose voice the Advertiser gives echo and the people at large are in no degree excited themselves over a question which gives a lot of third-rate editors in the State so much concern. If the motives of most of these persons whom the Advertiser musters could be sounded, it would be found that they are actuated solely by a desire to direct public opinion to themselves as possibly good timber for law-makers, and not at all by patriotic impulse. The Advertiser, which is usually so sweet on the legislature when the legislature is in session, has done itself injustice by vamping the opinions of these growlers as reflective of the sentiment of the Alabama press. It is not safe for the Advertiser to assume that the legislature is "down" yet, and a few "kicks" just now might prove to be entirely "too previous." Until things get a little better settled in this discussion of the competency of the legislature, the Advertiser had better stick to its conservative policy of leaning to neither side; and, on reflection, we do not know but that, even now, it had better reconsider, for the second time, and get back to the safe ground of having no opinion whatever as to an extra session. The "organ" at the capital should never be at fault, and it may happen that the Governor will yet call an extra session. If the Advertiser should persist in having an opinion and cling to it, and the Governor should call an extra session, what then would be the dreadful situation? The Administration of one way of thinking and the Advertiser another! Appalling, demagogic, appalling.

Birmingham Daily Age.
Mr. Charles P. Button, of New York City, made the Age office a call yesterday morning. Mr. Button is a candidate for sergeant-at-arms of the next house of representatives, and will go into the race with the backing of the full republican delegation from New York. Mr. Button says the democratic party is sure to harmonize on the speakership, and no such fight as is anticipated will take place, and further, that the party is in harmony in New York, and must be harmonious throughout the country to win in 1894.

O'Donovan Rossa's Folly.

NEW YORK, May 7.—O'Donovan Rossa to-day established another branch of the Irish Revolutionary brotherhood here. About one hundred members were initiated. Captain John Kerwin was elected president, and Dr. W. A. Farrie secretary. Dynamite was declared to be a weapon of war. It was decided that a mass meeting be held to express their views on the Philadelphia convention, which is said to be disapproved by a majority of those present to-day.

General Buell's Jaw Removed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 7.—Surgeons Briggs and Blackman to-day performed a successful operation on General D. C. Buell, removing the left half of the lower jawbone, which had been injured some years by a fall from a horse. The general's prospects for recovery are all that could be desired.

Edison Applies for a Charter.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7.—Thomas A. Edison and others, representing a capital of \$2,000,000, have filed papers with the secretary of state incorporating the Electric Railway company of the United States. The object is to develop electricity as a motor for the propulsion of railway trains.

Senator Beck is said to have started in life as a farm hand. Conger as a lumber hand, D. V. of West Virginia, as a brakeman, Fair as a bar-tender, Farley as a stage-driver, Gorham as a page, Vest as a reporter, Sawyer as a laborer, Jones, of Florida, as a carpenter, and Morrill as a country storekeeper.

AN ACT.

To establish a Normal School for the education of white and female teachers at Jacksonville in Calhoun county.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That there be permanently established in the Calhoun County building, at Jacksonville, in Calhoun county in this State, a school for the education of white and female teachers, who shall be taught thereon such conditions and under such restrictions as may be prescribed; and there shall be annually appropriated out of the general educational revenue appropriated to the whites, for the support and maintenance of the school, but no portion of the same shall be used for any other purpose than the payment of the salaries of the faculty.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That a Board of Directors be established, consisting of the following named persons: James C. McSpadden, Jno. M. Caldwell, James Crook, W. L. Howell, Wm. M. Hamner, D. A. Akerholt, H. L. Stevenson, W. J. Alexander, J. Y. Nix, L. W. Grant, J. D. Hammond and the Superintendent of education, and which shall be known by the name and style of the Board of Directors of the State Normal School at Jacksonville, and the Directors shall hold their office at the pleasure of the Board, and shall receive no compensation.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That any vacancy in the Board of Directors, caused by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by the remaining members.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Directors shall meet at such time and place as it shall appoint.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Directors shall choose one of their number as President of their Board, who shall not vote on any question, except in case of a tie; and they shall elect a secretary and treasurer, and they shall take such bond from such treasurer as they shall deem proper, and secure the faithful performance of his duties, in at least double the amount that he may have in hand at any one time; bond to be approved by the County Superintendent and Probate Judge of Calhoun county, and a certified copy thereof filed in the office of the Superintendent of education. The secretary and treasurer shall be chosen annually, and shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Directors shall, under the restrictions and limitations of law, direct the disposal of any and all moneys appropriated to the school, and shall prescribe the duties of the secretary and treasurer thereof.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Board to organize such Normal School upon the most approved plan; to elect a president and a complete and sufficient corps of instructors, who shall constitute the faculty of such Normal School; and the Board shall adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the organization and successful operation of such Normal School.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the faculty to establish a course of instruction with special reference to educating teachers in the theory and practice of teaching, to pass all needful rules and regulations necessary for the discipline of the Normal school.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That the President of the Board of Directors shall make full and complete annual report to the Superintendent of Education of the operations of the Normal School, specifying the number of pupils, the number of professors or teachers, the amount of salary or each, the amount of money received and disbursed, and such other information as may be required by law.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That applicants for admission to the Normal School shall not be less than fifteen years of age, and shall sustain a satisfactory examination in such studies as may be required by the faculty.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That students shall be admitted from any portion of the State and shall receive instructions free of charge for tuition, upon signing a written obligation to teach at least two years in the public schools of Alabama; and the obligation shall be filed in the office of the Superintendent of education. Any student may be released from the obligation by paying such tuition as may be established by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, That upon the completion of the prescribed course of study in the Normal School, and after sustaining a satisfactory examination, upon the recommendation of the President, approved by the Board of Directors, the Superintendent of Education shall issue a State certificate to the graduates of the Normal School, which shall entitle them to teach in any public school in the State without any further examination.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, That in connection with the Normal School there may be established a public school or other school.

SEC. 14. Be it further enacted, That the money appropriated and due to the school shall be certified semi-annually, by the Superintendent of Education, to the State Auditor, upon application of the President of the Board of Directors, and the State Auditor shall thereupon draw his warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of the Normal School for the amount thus certified.

Approved February 22, 1893.

A Drunken Father Kills His Son.

BOSTON, May 7.—Job Calahan, of Winchester, went to Warbon on Saturday night, bought a gallon of liquor, and started on a spree. He brought his three year old boy with him, and after forcing him to drink all he could he threw liquor in the child's face. The boy went into convulsions and died this morning.

A smooth talker went from house to house among the wealthy people in Chicago, telling them that a Count Eugenio Radetzky, a wonderful pianist, but too aristocratic to perform before an ordinary audience, would give an entertainment on the conditions that it should not be advertised in the newspapers and that admission should only be granted to carefully chosen persons. In this way about 500 tickets were sold at \$1.50 each. Carriage after carriage rolled up to the hall on the night of the promised performance, but the doors were found locked, and the janitor said: "I don't know nothing about no concert." The gentlemanly agent has not since been seen in that city.

Lambert and Simpson

HUNTSVILLE, May 4.—Lambert and Simpson, accompanied by four guards, left on the noon train yesterday for the penitentiary at Chester, Ill. The two Crooks go up for five years. But one of the seven cases against them was tried. After the adjournment of court yesterday, Messrs. Davis and Turner, attorneys for Lambert and Simpson, filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. The petition was denied by Judge Bruce, but an appeal to the circuit court, was allowed and will be heard by Judge Pardee in June, all which time it is thought the prisoners will have to be brought back. The main ground of the petition is that the United States court had no jurisdiction over the crime of which these parties were convicted, the state court alone having power to try them.

The Negro in Politics from a Negro Point of View.

The New York Globe (Col. Organ).
The great trouble is that the fidelity of the negro to the Republican party, the party which now throws him overboard, because it can get along without him, has stood in the way of his advancement. It made him the tool of mercenary politicians who preyed upon the South. His hope for future is that in the disintegration of parties, which is now fast approaching, he may seek that party which offers him the best local government, regardless of National politics. The Republican party has become a jumble of warring factions, with no settled policy beyond that of abusing each other and the Democracy is not in a much better condition, and the people at large are sick of both. Why should the negro of the South cling to the phantoms which masquerade under the name of Republicanism? Let him seek to improve his educational and industrial condition and vote for the party which offers him a good government under which he may obtain justice in the courts, enjoy the fruits of his labor in security and have the privileges in public conveyances, which he pays for.

The Negro Problem.

From the Savannah News.
The main question as to the negro is his education—his moral and mental education. Whether the average morality or mentality of the black race can ever be made to equal that of the white is questioned by many, but the evidences are not wanting to indicate that the negro, if left as he is, may in time bring the two averages much nearer to each other than they stand at present. Whether the ratio of increase of the blacks in point of numbers is likely to be as great as some would claim or not, the negroes are sufficiently numerous to require the chief attention of our police, our county and local officers and criminal tribunals. The only hope of making the negro law-abiding and industrious is to teach him to respect himself. This may be an experiment, and it may fail, but it will have to be made, and the sooner it is attempted and decided the better. The greatest need is teachers of his own race. There are funds available for the creation of such, and other funds donated for educating the negroes might be similarly applied.

There are negro churches that could be used for schools, and the pastors of the same could serve their race and increase their incomes by acting as teachers. The states could increase the negro school fund, and the federal government should be made to see the importance of seconding the efforts of the states with federal aid, subject to state direction. Whatever else the negro requires to advance himself he can and must supply himself. He must cease to be the tool of scheming politicians and pay more attention to bettering his condition. Sobriety, industry and honesty are the keys to the negro's welfare as they are to that of the white man.

Beaten and Robbed.

A few nights since, a well known young man in railroad circles, whose name is suppressed by request, was assaulted on Sixth street near Broad by some unknown persons, who dealt him several terrific blows on the head with a pair of brass knuckles, rendering him unconscious. His unknown assailant then robbed him of a fine gold watch, valued at \$200, and attempted to steal a \$400 diamond pin, but fearing detection left him. The young man soon recovered consciousness and walked to the Hamilton house where medical aid was procured and his injuries dressed, which were not dangerous but very painful. The watch which was stolen had the initials "L. D. C." engraved on the outside of front face.—Chattanooga Times, 3rd inst.

Business.

A woman at Kingston New Mexico, gets praise for erecting a log cabin without help. She cut the logs, hauled them, made the shingles for the roof, and put the structure together. She has a husband who takes care of the children.

"Dogs under favorable circumstances live to be thirty years old," says an exchange. "Favorable circumstances" probably means a family without boys or neighbors.

The Crops of Texas.

GALVESTON, May 7.—Crop reports to the News from all points in the State show all crops in good condition, cotton and corn especially. There is an increased cotton acreage of 8 per cent. Central Texas crops are described as fine and splendid. At one or two points rain is needed. Northern Texas has had fine rains, and all crops are flourishing. In eastern Texas cotton is three weeks late. At some points in western Texas ground needs rain. There have seldom been finer crop prospects in Texas.

Does Not Make a Market.

From the Philadelphia Record.
Putting up the tariff on iron does not make a market for it. If the tariff was trebled, iron could not be advanced in price so long as the capacity for production is greater than the demand. The iron workers who cannot sell their labor and the iron masters who cannot sell their product may now see how futile a protective tariff is either to sustain the rate of wages or the prices of commodities, when the pinch comes of over production or limited trade. The business, whatever it may be, that is made dependent for its support upon government coddling is unhealthy and uncertain.

From the Dublin, Ga., Gazette.

We are told of a dog, which being bitten eighteen months before by a large moccasin, on gnawing the old wound, drew out a moccasin exactly one foot in length. Mr. Gabriel S. Hooks, who is generally known in our town as a truthful gentleman and whose veracity can not be questioned, vouches for the above story.

From the Greensboro, Ga., Home Journal.

Mr. Thos. S. Hutchinson, of this county, tells us of a mouse that has been captured by Mr. Pelot, of Eatonton. A wonderful thing about it is that this little animal sings very sweetly, his notes resembling very much those of a canary bird. Mr. L. vouches for the truth of it and a musical mouse may now be added to the curiosities of middle Georgia animal nature.

Supports for blackberries, raspberries and grape vines, may be made in the winter and kept in readiness. For blackberries, stakes about six feet high are needed. A wire trellis is made by setting stout posts at end of the row, with a strong wire running between, to which the vines are tied. The same kind of support with the wire placed lower, is well suited for rows of raspberries. Wire may be used for supporting grape vines. Posts are to be set eight to ten feet apart, with a strip nailed on near the ground, and another at the top; the wires pass perpendicularly between the horizontal strips. The arms of the vines are fastened to the lower cross piece, and the young shoots are raised up along the wires. The supports used for the fruit garden should be made ready in advance, and if painted beforehand, much time will be saved.

Said General Diaz, ex-president of Mexico, at the banquet given in honor of him by the Chicago Board of Trade: "I perfectly recognize the value of the total abstinence principle and example, and myself drink very little, believing that no man of affairs can do either himself or his cause justice unless he keeps a clear brain." This was in response to an apology by the president of the board for inverting his own glass when the wine was being drunk.

The Montgomery Advertiser of Sunday says: Cattle agents from Texas and men buying up cattle for speculative purposes are reported in Marshall, Shelby, Sumter, Chambers and every section of the State. They drive them to the nearest station and ship them by fifties and hundreds.

Ninety-five herds of cattle, averaging 2,500 each, will be driven out of the State of Texas this spring. The entire drive is estimated at 240,000 head, against 350,000 head last year. Most of these cattle will go to Dodge City, Kansas, and Ogulaka, Neb. The shipments by rail are said to be over-estimated, and will probably not exceed 50,000.

The Iowa municipal authorities, finding that prohibition had failed, though the law positively prohibits the sale of spirituous liquors, are resorting to high license. One town, Orono, has a \$1,600 license; Ottumwa, a \$1,000, and many interior towns have \$500 licenses. Since the defeat of the prohibitory amendment in the supreme court, other towns are now increasing licenses. Des Moines increases her license from \$250 to \$1,000; Clinton and Burlington from \$200 to \$600; and Davenport from \$50 to \$200.

Joaquin Miller rises to remark that the daily newspaper is "the six-shooter of eastern civilization." Every man must have one or fall to the rear of the procession.

The slightest sorrow for sin is sufficient if it produce amendment; the greatest is insufficient if it do not.—Colton.

The tradesman who skins his customers can afford to skalkin his wife.

Time and Expense Saved.

Hard workers are subject to bilious attacks which may end in dangerous illness. Parker's Ginger Tonic keeps the Kidneys and liver active, and by preventing the accumulation of bile, saves sickness, time and expense.—Detroit Press.

There are seventeen and a half men to every woman in the territory of Dakota.

Are You Exposed?
The malarial influences then protect your system by using Parker's Ginger Tonic. It strengthens the liver and kidneys to throw off malarial poisons, and is good for general debility and nervous exhaustion.

CANE CREEK LUMBER Company.

The Cane Creek Lumber Company have located a mill four miles west of Jacksonville, on the Gadsden road, in the heart of a very fine pine region, and are now ready to fill all orders for best classes of all kinds of lumber. Orders left at Crow Bros., will be promptly attended to.

\$25 Reward.

Will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me, at Middleton, Ala., or in any jail so that I can get him, George Hendrix, colored, who I took out of jail and saw his bondman for his appearance at the Circuit Court of this county. Said George Hendrix is about 5 feet 10 inches high, complexion very black—has a scrofulous scar on the left side of his neck and has a scar across one of his eye-brows, and weighs about 160 or 165 pounds, rather slow spoken. Broad across the chest and toward for this nose. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me as above or lodged in any jail, so that I can get him. The said George Hendrix wore off a cassimere coat of rather a peculiar color, and a low hat white on the outside and black under the brim, and had on striped cotton pants, and wears a No. 9 shoe.

M. L. HENDERSON.

may 12-13

Thomas Fahy.

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS.

NOTIONS, &C.

Birmingham, Ga.

Slaughtering Prices!

The magnitude of the Stock compels me to slaughter Goods this Spring, and I guarantee the goods cannot be bought elsewhere at the prices I quote.

MOIR SILKS, (in colors only), \$1.00
A bargain in BLACK SILK, set in New York @ 2.00 1-25
BLACK SILKS @ 1.00 - 90c - 85c - 75c - 65c - 55c - 45c - 35c - 25c - 15c - 10c - 5c - 2c - 1c - 1/2c - 1/4c - 1/8c - 1/16c - 1/32c - 1/64c - 1/128c - 1/256c - 1/512c - 1/1024c - 1/2048c - 1/4096c - 1/8192c - 1/16384c - 1/32768c - 1/65536c - 1/131072c - 1/262144c - 1/524288c - 1/1048576c - 1/2097152c - 1/4194304c - 1/8388608c - 1/16777216c - 1/33554432c - 1/67108864c - 1/134217728c - 1/268435456c - 1/536870912c - 1/1073741824c - 1/2147483648c - 1/4294967296c - 1/8589934592c - 1/17179869184c - 1/34359738368c - 1/68719476736c - 1/137438953472c - 1/274877906944c - 1/549755813888c - 1/1099511627776c - 1/2199023255552c - 1/4398046511104c - 1/8796093022208c - 1/17592186044416c - 1/35184372088832c - 1/70368744177664c - 1/140737488355328c - 1/281474976710656c - 1/562949953421312c - 1/1125899906842624c - 1/2251799813685248c - 1/4503599627370496c - 1/9007199254740992c - 1/18014398509481984c - 1/36028797018963968c - 1/72057594037927936c - 1/144115188075855872c - 1/288230376151711744c - 1/576460752303423488c - 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VOLUME XLVI.

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FROM THE SAME CANTEN.

There are bonds of all sorts in this world of ours. There are bonds of friendship and ties of flowers, and true lovers' knots, I wren; the girl and the boy are bound by a kiss, but there's never a bond, old friend, like this.

We have drunk from the same canteen!

It was sometimes water, and sometimes milk, and sometimes applejack, fine as silk; but, whatever the tipples have been, we shared it together, in bane or bliss, and I warn to you, friend, when I think of this—

We have drunk from the same canteen!

The rich and the great sit down to dine, and they quaff to each other in sparkling wine.

From glasses of crystal and green; But I guess in their golden portions they miss

The warmth of regard to be found in this— We have drunk from the same canteen!

We have shared our blankets and tents to

We have marched and fought in all kinds of weather, and hungry and full we have been; But this memory I cling to and love the best—

We have drunk from the same canteen!

For when wounded I lay on the outer slope, With my blood flowing fast and hot, and little

Upon my lips faint spirit could lean, On, then, I remember, you crawled to my side, And, blessing so fast it seemed both must have died, We drank from the same canteen!

A SEA OF FIRE.

Hot as ever, and hotter too!

"When shall we have rain again, I wonder?"

"Hold your tongue, can't you, Dick! whatever sets you wishing for rain, on the morning of a picnic?"

"There's no need to wish for it," struck in the third member of the party, with a grin.

"You've only got to start out on a picnic, and the rain's bound to come without being called for!"

The speakers were three young Englishmen, on a hunting expedition over the prairies of the far West.

Their tour had already lasted several weeks, and their plan for the day was to ride over the prairie to a curiously-shaped hill, or rather bluff which was one of the sights of the district, lunch at its foot, and then, unless some specially attractive game happened to fall in their way, ride back again, before the heat of the day set in, to their log-hut, in front of which they were now standing beside their saddled horses.

Just at that moment their guide stalked out from behind the hut, leading his horse by the bridle; and a very striking figure he was.

His sharp vulture-like features, and the coppery hue of his scanty-clad body, showed him to be an Indian.

His name of Mahtochuga (Little Bear) seemed anything but appropriate to a man over six feet in height, and so gaunt and sinewy that he looked much more like a prairie wolf than a bear.

The single lock of coarse hair that stood out from the old warrior's shaven crown was now white as snow.

But old as he was, one could see by his keen bright eyes, and the panther-like nimbleness of all his movements, that he bade fair to outlive many a younger man yet.

He spoke not a word, but simply pointed southward, and springing into his saddle, rode off, followed at once by the three Englishmen, while a sturdy figure with hair and beard as red as his tattered shirt, suddenly appeared in the doorway of the log-hut, shouted after them a lusty "Good-fortune to you, boys!"

Away they went merrily enough, keeping up a constant talk and laughter which contrasted very markedly with the stern silence of the old Indian, who went straight onward without even opening his lips.

The three horsemen would gladly have put their horses to speed, and raced each other all the way; but this was impossible among that endless jungle of tall prairie-grass, dry as tinder from the long-continued heat, and so high as in many places to brush their shoulders.

"No smoking around here, boys," said Dick Harrison.

"If one spark falls among this stuff, there would be a fine bonfire!"

"Pooh!" cried Tom Melton, "if there were any danger, old Scapstaker, in front there would have been sure to let us know."

"See! isn't that our bluff away to the right yonder?"

"It looks like it!"

His two comrades followed his pointing finger with their eyes, and beheld a strange and startling spectacle.

Right in front of them, springing up suddenly from the endless level of the prairie, was the perfect semblance of a colossal head—the head of an Indian chief.

The chin of the colossus seemed to be resting upon the ground, as if the figure were rising slowly out of the depths of the earth.

Its mighty face was turned watchfully toward the east, as though it were standing on guard against the intrusion of the "pale-faces."

"See how old Copperhide yonder is brightening up at the sight of it! I wonder if he expects it to get up and have a fight with him!"

In truth, Mahtochuga's gloomy face

had lightened up strangely at the first glimpse of the mighty figure, which doubtless recalled to him many a stirring memory of his past life.

But the momentary gleam of animation faded just as suddenly.

By the time they reached the foot of the bluff, the three young sportsmen were as hungry as hawks; and they did full justice to the good things which they had brought with them.

Many jokes were made upon the "big chief" in whose shadow they were feasting, and into whose open mouth Dick Harrison, the wag of the party, proposed to empty what was left of their food.

The fun was at its height, when their mirth received a sudden and terrible interruption.

All the time of their meal Mahtochuga had seemed strangely startled, sniffing the air like a startled deer, and turning his head uneasily from side to side.

Suddenly he sprang up as at the war-whoop of a hostile tribe, and shouted—

"He comes, he comes! our tread has aroused him, and his face is set this way."

"To horses! pale faces! and ride for your lives!"

Overawed by the terrible emphasis of the old man's tone and manner, the three Englishmen mounted at once, though without the least idea what was the matter.

But their horses evidently knew, even if they did not.

Hardly were they in the saddle when their frightened horses darted off across the prairie as if chased by wolves.

What could it all mean?

Look back as they might, they could see nothing particular—except, indeed, a tiny cloud of smoke far in the distance, as if some giant were lighting his pipe.

Tom Melton was the first of them to guess the hideous truth.

"You were right, Frank," he gasped hoarsely, "it's life or death with us now. The prairie's on fire!"

All that followed was like an ugly dream.

They were dimly conscious of scurrying frantically through a forest of tall grass with the hot breath of the destroyer coming closer and closer upon their trail, and a glare overhead as if the whole sky was on fire, while past them flew a terrified crowd of wolves, prairie-dogs, deer, ravens, vultures and ever and anon a herd of huge black buffaloes, filling the air with hoarse howlings of terror.

But swift as their pace was, the fire was swifter, and the roar and crackle of the flames came nearer and nearer, till it seemed as if the conflagration were at their very heels.

Frank Sedgwick's horse began to show signs of failing; and the doomed man clenched his teeth in desperation.

But just as all hope seemed gone, there yawned in front of them one of those vast deep chasms so common on the western prairies, beyond which lay a bare tract that would give no hold to the fire, even should it be carried across the gulf by flying sparks.

It was a fearful leap, but with certain death closed behind them, there was no time to hesitate.

One by one they cleared the gap, the Indian foremost; but Sedgwick's tired horse slipped as it alighted on the other side, and Frank Melton had barely time to seize Frank in his strong hands and literally tear him from the saddle, when the poor horse fell helplessly down the precipice with a shrill cry.

"A close shave, boys," said Dick Harrison, drawing a long breath.

"You don't catch me out on the prairie again in the dry season, I can tell you!"

"Nor me either," cried Tom Melton, turning away his scorched face as the flames, surging up along the edge of the chasm, shot long tongues of fire at them across the gulf with a savage roar.

"Nor me either," echoed Sedgwick; and all three kept their word.

An Optical Experiment.

Many readers may know the experiment in which a lighted match or candle being moved about near the side of one of the eyes in a dark room, reveals the network of blood-vessels in the retina. A curious phenomenon of the same order has been lately observed by M. Charpentier. Looking at a sky

uniformly illuminated with diffuse white light, he made the two fingers of his right hand (separated about 0.1 to 0.2 m.), to pass rapidly to and fro before his eyes, and in about half a minute the uniform aspect of the sky was greatly changed. On a white background appeared a mosaic composed of hexagons of violet purple color, separated by white lines. Other persons, he says, have repeated the experiment with success. He gives reason for thinking that the hexagonal images correspond to the cones in the fovea and yellow spot, which cones, pressed together, form a sort of hexagonal mosaic. The white lines probably correspond to filaments charged with crystals of pigment, which descended from the choroid cells.

Walking Under Water.

"This is what I promised to show you—my diving apparatus." It looked like the breast-plate that in the days of chivalry took the place of overcoat, except there was a helmet attachment.

It was made of copper, about as long and as wide, but larger, as the trunk of an ordinary man. Made to be put on over the head, the bottom and arm openings were fitted with a thick rubber.

The helmet differed only slightly, and that in shape, from the ordinary diver's helmet. There was a small valve at the top, evidently to allow air to escape.

To the back of the apparatus was fastened an attachment like a soldier's knapsack. From either end of this a wire protruded.

"This explained the host, handling it proudly and turning it about with ease that indicated its small weight, 'this is my diving apparatus. With it I can walk in the deepest water as long as I can walk on land.'"

The visitor suggested the need of abundant oxygen to successful walking in any element.

"This supplies the air I need and the light also," quietly responded the captain, touching the knapsack at the back of the armor.

The knapsack covered a light piece of mechanism which rattled slightly at the touch. There were two minute valves in its outer surface, one at the top, and one below, a wire protruding, and a few small holes were punched in it inside the armor jacket.

"This supplies me with air and with light. A drop of water is admitted through this valve. The air within it is separated from the other elements and I breathe it. What remains serves to keep alive my electric lamp, and the small residue is discharged through this valve."

From a large box near at hand he produced another helmet and jacket, the exact duplicate of the first. Then two suits of clothing made of a thick rubber were material, two pairs of diver's boots with leaden soles, and two small, ordinary looking lanterns were brought forth.

While the captain was rapidly clothing himself in his rubber-like suit, the visitor examined the lantern. Its globe was secured by brass mountings, and was evidently hermetically sealed. In the center of a wire were two wires, the one nearly touching the other, and to it the wire protruding from the knapsack, remarking as he did so that it was a cable with two strands.

"Now," he said, "before you get into your armor I'll tell you before you and show you its safety."

He lifted a trap-door in one corner of the room. A light of steps led down into a cistern of evidently considerable extent.

"I'll go down there," continued the host, "and remain long enough to remove your doubts. You shall see the operation of this little knapsack."

He lifted the jacket over his head, and drew it down over his body. Tightening the screws that gathered the rubber band, which closed it about his waist, he picked up the lantern, and walked down the steps into the cistern. The instant his shoulders were immersed the lantern blazed out, illuminating every part of the cistern. It was about eight feet deep. Capt. Ebbitt moved about in it with no apparent discomfort for fifteen minutes. Then he came up the steps, his lantern being extinguished as his shoulders rose above the water. Removing the glass front from his helmet, he inquired if his guest was satisfied.

With the captain's assistance he was in a few moments clothed in his watery armor, and stood, lantern in hand, a taller and rather slimmer in the legs counterfeited presentation of that individual. About midnight the two grotesque-looking figures emerged from the house and headed for the lake. It was scarcely a hundred feet distant. The leader's soles of their shoes made standing upright difficult, and walking more so. Steadying each other they slowly approached the water's edge. Nearly every trace of the tempest had disappeared. The waves, which three days before howled and raged like hungry tigers, were now kissing the sands and soft rippling in among the rocks with a musical gurgle, and a lamb like innocence. The moon floated in an undimmed heaven and shed its effulgence over the sheet of water, stretching far into the distance till it met and mingled with the horizon.

Capt. Ebbitt screwed on the glass front of his own and companion's helmets and beamed upon him. They waded in slowly till the water was up to the breasts, to the necks, till their heads were under, in eight feet of water.

The instant the knapsack of the novice was immersed, he heard a faint click, a soft, continuous burr, as of some delicate machinery in operation, and was sensible of a renewal of the air within his armor. At the same time, the lamp he carried blazed forth as small but most brilliant light. He felt no discomfort—the contrary, in fact. Nothing of dampness or chill permeated his heavy clothing, and his feet felt as light as they usually did while on land. He paused several minutes, heard the burring of hidden wheels in the knapsack, felt the fresh air circulating about his head. The captain had kept his word, and showed him a great invention. He felt confident, and ready to follow his guide. That personage looked enormous, such was the magnifying power of the water. He seemed to fairly tower into the gigantic.

"How do you feel?" the visitor heard a voice, apparently inside his helmet, say.

"I'm mighty looked at the glass front of Capt. Ebbitt's helmet for an explanation. That wizard touched a small wire that connected the two armors from the captain's right to his own left shoulder. It looked like a telegraph or telephone wire, but where the phone was located was a mystery. It was certainly not in the helmet or jacket.

"How do you feel?" repeated the voice.

"First rate; but where's the telephone?"

"The helmet is the diaphragm. It's a telephone of my own. Now then, keep your eyes ahead, and let's get into deep water."

The captain leading they walked out a distance of probably seventy-five feet from shore and turned their faces northward.

The water was slightly discolored with the sand stirred up by the recent storm. Their bottom was quite free of rocks and stones, affording excellent locomotion. They marched on in silence, passing three or four dark objects built out from the shore.

Proceeding it was soon discovered that locomotion had suddenly grown difficult. The firm sand had given place to a sticky mud-like bottom. It seemed to be made of vile refuse, some of it lighter than the rest, floating like the residuum of filthy horse ponds, in curtain-like forms. As their feet stirred up the mass, particles of it floated up to the surface.

They neared the shore. Soon the row of objects that guard it from the waves came in view. The explorers marked the green slime that adhered to the wooden wall, and the embankment of mud formed against it. With slow steps, for caution was necessary here, they walked northward. The captain's follower felt a soft substance yield beneath his foot. Lowering the light, its beams fell on the face of a corpse. It was that of a woman, young and well clad. Evidently it had not been in the water long, for the comely features were not swollen. She lay half sunken in the muddy bottom, her arms resting easily by her sides. Asleep, she seemed. The quiet end of a life crushed by shame and remorse. This was the place where the dark deeds of the city's seamy side were done. Perhaps the sight told of one of those unpublished mysteries, one of those strange disappearances that newspapers note in two lines.

The captain bent over the dead girl and looked at her intently. "Leave her alone," he said loudly. "We can do nothing. I'll tell the police where to drag."

He gently lifted the corpse from the mud, and carried it a little distance where the bottom was cleaner. Composing its limbs the divers gave a farewell glance at the dead and resumed their march.

Feeling their way along the great pier they soon found a scum ladder reaching almost to the bottom.

"Mount," commanded the captain to his companion. He quickly obeyed, and stood upon the pier with his guide. Literally, they were fish out of water. That element which supplied them with air and kept the lamps alive, not flowing into the knapsack reservoir, they gaped for breath, and their light expired. With rapid fingers Capt. Ebbitt thrust loosened the screws, took off his companion's armor and as rapidly removed his own, and the two men sat down on the pier inhaling the cold night air again after three hours' immersion in its opposite.

The captain turned his face toward his companion with a look of triumph.

"Well," he said, "have I kept my word? Have I given you a new experience?"

Thieves on Railway Trains.

One day a commercial traveler visiting Albany in the interest of one of the large jewelry jobbing houses of New York detected a thief in the act of changing the check attached to his trunk near the baggage-room of the Union depot. He took to his heels before he could be captured. The officials having charge of the checking are constantly on the alert for suspicious cases of this kind. The depots, they say, are haunted by these vultures. The plan is to spot a trunk the contents of which are known to be of value, and following the owner from place to place, wait for the golden opportunity for substituting for the check attached another to a different destination. It is reported that several valuable pieces of baggage have been stolen in this way. The traveler, whose experience in the depot in this city nearly cost him the loss of a trunk worth \$30,000, had been pursued for the preceding two months by the thief whose cleverness was only by chance discovered. The latter was a member of the notorious "Houston street gang," which has graduated some of the boldest robbers and desperadoes of the country. He was a fellow of the most genteel address and pleasant manner. On a previous trip west of Albany the stranger scraped an acquaintance with the traveler for the New York house, claiming to represent a firm in Boston whose name was perfectly well known. Suspicious of all strangers, no matter what their external display might be, the jewelry agent was happily chary of his confidence. He, however, accepted an invitation to smoke in the car provided for that purpose several cars ahead. Having chatted quietly for some time, the stranger took up and crossing the aisle endeavored to turn over or double one of the seats, in order to provide a place on which to stretch out his legs. The usual difficulty with the lock prevailed. After feigning to be quite put out about it, he casually asked the jewelry agent if he would loan him his check a moment. He wanted to slip it down upon the catch in order to throw it out of place. He had seen the seats unlocked in that way. The agent declined to allow his check to go out of his possession, a refusal which angered the stranger. The agent, getting up, said:

"You have got the wrong pig by the ear. It will be a cold day when you get my check."

He then quit the car. The thief would have exchanged checks under the pretense of using it to unlock the seat. This ruse is a clever one. It has been operated successfully in several cases in the West. Not one person in a hundred ever notices the number of his check.

HALF A TEASPOON of carbolic acid in a glass of milk is recommended by Mr. J. A. Dodge, in the *Journal of Agriculture*, as an excellent remedy for hog cholera.

The Poison League.

The trial of the men charged with conspiring to poison and with robbing a shoe manufacturer named Merstallinger, having previously rendered him insensible by means of chloroform, has been concluded at Vienna. The accused had the right to a self-defense, but only Penzert, a self-educated man, who has been working in almost every country in Europe, availed himself of the permission. What he said in his defense (the correspondent of the London Times says) seemed to make more impression than anything said during the two days' pleading. He said: "I have been for the last ten years in the workmen's movement and have some education, which the prosecution makes a reproach of. When I joined the movement the watchword of the latter was, 'Workmen, get educated; endeavor to rise to the rest of society.' I have imbibed those principles, I have been well studied, and when I did not understand the dead letter I said to myself, 'Go out into the world.' I did so and educated myself, and that is to be a charge against me. The French government have sent me away without ever assigning any reason in spite of my trial. If the Swiss workmen have honored me with their confidence and sent me to the Congress in London they have no doubt done so in the hope that I would not misuse their confidence. In the whole of that Congress there was not so much said about revolutions, assassination and arson as there has been during this trial. The resolutions were not binding. I am not a victim of the Vienna police. Scarcely had I arrived in Vienna when I was arrested. As there was nothing against me they had to release me; but I was not allowed to go free, like the commonest criminal, although I had the clearest evidence of my innocence. I was sent by force out of Vienna. I returned to show that I had been unjustly treated, and now I am said again to be playing a part." The speaker then endeavored to disprove the several charges brought against him, and denied the connection of the workmen's party with the burglary. The jury, after deliberating for four hours, acquitted all the prisoners except three, who had pleaded guilty to chloroforming and robbing the shoe manufacturer. Two of them were sentenced to fifteen years in Umbria, and the other to two years. The other men, when released, were loudly cheered by the crowd outside the court. It is stated that within the last few days threatening letters have been sent to the authorities.

What may be had in Venice.

The days, it is true, are past when a majolica plate or reliquary of Venetian glass could be bought for two or three hundred francs. When such plates do turn up now they fetch hundreds of francs, and for old Venetian glass, it is literally a disappearing article. The shops, numerous as they are, contrive to make a fair show. The

SATURDAY, May 19, 1883.

The people of Uniontown, in the canebrake region, want the Press Association to stop over with them long enough to take something to eat. We are satisfied that Senator Davidson and the other clever gentlemen of that town would dispense hospitality quite royally, and for one we shall vote to stop over.

STORMS.—A disastrous cyclone passed through southwest Missouri Sunday morning last, taking in cities and towns in its track and causing great destruction of life and property.

During a storm at White Pigeon, Michigan, a school house was blown down and several children were killed or injured.

The Press Association of Alabama will meet in Selma the 22nd inst., and the people and authorities of that city are making arrangements to receive the editors with lavish hospitality. After the transaction of the business of the Association, an excursion through Florida will be indulged in. The editor of this paper will be there, circumstances permitting.

About this time heretofore large shipments of western corn were made annually to this section. Now not a grain is being brought in, and there is plenty of country made corn on the market. This country will also make its own bacon this year, with a surplus for market, under favorable conditions. The result will be seen and felt next year in the improved financial condition of our people. Indeed it is felt now. How much better this state of things than to have our corn crops and smoke houses in the west. Let our people make their own guano and thus stop another leak.

Hon. R. K. Boyd, of Marshall county, died at his home in Guntersville, Thursday, the 10th inst. He had not been in good health for months before his death. On returning from Huntsville, some days before his final illness, he got wet in crossing a swollen stream, which resulted in a congestive chill. He never recovered from this shock, but gradually grew worse until he died.

Col. Boyd was a native of Missouri, and came to Alabama at the close of the war. He twice represented Marshall county in the Legislature, and served two terms as Secretary of State during Gov. Houston's administration. He was a man who by his ability commanded the attention of the whole state, and a brilliant political career was open before him. His death is a calamity to the state. During his last illness he made a profession of the christian religion and united himself with the M. E. Church South.

Some years ago Wm. McRea, of Lowndes county, Ga. was struggling along in the culture of cotton, about clearing expenses, and his land growing poorer every year. His land produced about one bale of cotton to every three acres. He commenced raising vegetables and fruits for market, and gradually enlarged his business until now he clears over twenty thousand dollars a year. His farm, which was worth, under cotton culture, between five and nine thousand dollars, is now worth forty thousand dollars, and the land that he has used in truck farming now produces a bale of cotton to the acre. He is gradually enriching his land and his farm grows more valuable every year. This year he has planted two hundred acres in watermelons. He says he clears fifty dollars an acre on his melons. He sells six hundred dollars worth of cucumbers from an acre of land, and other vegetables at proportionate prices. When his early vegetables come off, he plants cotton and makes his bale to the acre, but he is going to abandon cotton culture. He says he can make more on corn. Other farmers in Lowndes county have followed the example of Mr. McRea, and under this diversified system of farming the people are rapidly growing rich. Right here in Calhoun the same thing can be done. Vegetables and fruits raised here would exactly come in between the early crops of Florida and South Western Georgia, and the crops of the North. With diversified crops, the raising of stock and the development of our mineral resources, this section of our State will become not only the most beautiful but the richest section of the United States. Why will our people continue to dig up cotton to the exclusion of almost everything else, when they know that such a course keeps their noses eternally to the grindstone? Who will resolve to strike out on a different course next year? It will be easy to find a market and ascertain rates of freight. The cities are full of commission merchants who will handle everything the farmer can raise.

Hon. John C. Blanchard, of Michigan made a speech which every workingman in the country should read. Blanchard is a lumber-dealer. He said: "I am high tariff on lumber, but low tariff on salt, copper, iron, wool, cotton, leather, glass, &c. I will tell you why: I own lumber lands and sell stumpage; besides, I operate largely myself, and this tariff puts money in my pocket. I get \$2 per 1,000 more for my boards. I have just sold 5,000,000 of lumber for \$18,500 per 1,000 mill run; a pretty good price. (Voices, 'That's so; that's so.') Well I think so too. But for the tariff I should not have got as much by \$3 a thousand. Now, \$2 a thousand on 5,000,000 is just \$10,000. That is the difference to me in one operation between high tariff and free lumber. I am for high tariff on

lumber, I am. This blessed tariff they tell us, is all for the benefit of our American laborer. What do you suppose I did with the \$10,000? Divided it among my workmen? Not a bit of it. I put it into my own calf skin wallet. I did. Of my workman, I am the only protected American laborer. Wages depend on supply and demand, my friends, and not on tariff taxes. When you see two men after one boss, wages are low; but when you see two bosses after one man wages are high; and that is the whole of it—the theory, principle, and practice. I am for high tariff on lumber can you doubt it? And in this I can prove to you that I am a Christian. The Good Book tells us, he that provideth not for his own household hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel. Now I provide for my household, I do, for I am in favor of high tariff on lumber. Therefore I am a Christian, and expect to go to heaven politically. But you farmers who have houses, barns, sheds, pig-pens and fences to build, what are you? Infidels, every one of you—worse than infidels—for you provide not for your own household, but for mine! Now, if you won't be Christians and provide for your own households, just keep right on voting the Republican ticket and go to Hades!"

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Something of the Programme Arranged for Its Welcome.

Selma Times.] The committee appointed by ex-Mayor Baker, of which Col. N. H. Dawson is chairman, has had frequent meetings in the past two weeks, and has been actively at work meanwhile in outlining and arranging a programme for the entertainment of the State Press Association, which convenes here a week from the coming Tuesday, the 22nd inst. This committee has been fully co-operated with by our leading business men in every way that could have been desired, and we cannot imagine any respect in which our people have so far failed in appreciating the duty devolving upon them and the opportunity afforded them. The following is the outline of the programme agreed upon:

FOR TUESDAY, THE 22D.
1. The members of the Association, as they arrive, are to be met by the reception committee at the trains and escorted to the hotels and private residences.
2. The Association will convene at the Waverly Club Hall at 12:30 p. m., where it will be welcomed by representatives on the part of the city.
3. At 5:30 p. m. the fire department will give a parade and exhibition for the benefit of the city's guests.
4. At 8:30 p. m. at Edwards Opera House there will be a meeting of the Association and of the people of the city, at which the Annual Oration before the Association will be delivered by Mr. Lucien Walker of the Selma Times, who was chosen for this purpose at last year's convention. After the oration, a ball and promenade concert in honor of the Association at the Guard's Armory, conducted by the members of the Guards and the Waverly Club.

FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 23D.
1. The Association will devote as much of the forenoon as is necessary to its business meeting. Offers of both the Selma Times and the Waverly Club have been tendered for their choice and use.
2. At 3 o'clock an excursion to the Canebrake lands near by, over the Alabama Central subdivision of the E. T. & G. R. R., tendered by that line's officials, will be available to show the Press the rich tributary country of the Black Belt, which is Selma's pride. On return trip a stop will be made at Lake Lanier, where a lunch will be prepared and enjoyed.
3. At 9 p. m. the Association, its attendant ladies, the local committee and invited guests will be entertained at the rooms of the Harmony Club by that organization. The programme of the evening will include music, a promenade concert, refreshments, &c., and will be the final and crowning effort of our city's welcome to its distinguished guests. On Thursday morning the Association will leave on a special train for Montgomery, on their way to Pensacola, Jacksonville and other points in Florida, thence returning to Montgomery via Brunswick and Macon, Ga.

As we have said, every indication so far promises a most successful entertainment. The business men, the proprietors of both the Selma Times and Southern hotels, the railroads, the mass of citizens, anxious to be in earnest in a desire and a determination to extend a genuine welcome to the newspaper men of the state. It is earnestly desired by the committee that there should be as full an attendance of the press as is possible, in order that our welcome may be enjoyed and our place seen and known. Therefore, in behalf of the committee, and in behalf of the people of Selma, I am authorized to impress upon the newspaper fraternity of Alabama the cordial and earnest invitation to come here on the 22nd inst., whether they will go on the Florida excursion or not. They are expected, and Selma will be disappointed if they do not come.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 18.—The Richmond & Danville extension company have purchased the Milner mines and railroad to-day for \$75,000. They will erect the general shops of the Georgia Pacific railway here, and expend about \$1,500,000 in improvements around Birmingham.

Time and Expense Saved.—Hard workers are subject to bilious attacks which may end in dangerous illness. Parker's Ginger Tonic keeps the kidneys and liver active, and by preventing the attack saves sickness, time and expense.—Detroit Press.

MEMPHIS, May 15.—Judge Wilson Brown died yesterday at Jackson, Tenn., aged 80. Deceased was an ex member of congress, and for several years President both of the Mobile and Ohio railroad and the Mississippi Central railroad.

The Wesleyans, of Great Britain, have sent a petition to parliament for the closing of public houses on Sunday, on a roll of paper two and three quarter miles long, containing 590,332 names.

Mrs. Fair Secures a Divorce and Four Millions of Dollars.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV., May 12.—The divorce suit of Theresa Fair against James G. Fair came up in the District Court to-day. The defendant filed no answer to the bill of complaint. A decree of divorce was granted, and Mrs. Fair was awarded four million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in money and United States bonds, and the custody for three minor children. The custody of the eldest boy, James Fair, Jr., was awarded to the defendant.

A Great Haul of Fish that cost a Life

NEW HAVEN, May 15.—A shad net in Quinnipiac river, at North Haven, was so heavily loaded with fish that Charles Thomas, while helping to pull the net ashore, lost his footing and was drowned. His body was drawn ashore this afternoon in the net with twenty bushels of fish.

Favorable Outlook for Spring Wheat.

MILWAUKEE, May 15.—The reports from all the counties in the spring wheat section, comprising all of Wisconsin, Dakota, and Minnesota, northern Iowa, northern Nebraska, and a few counties in northern Illinois show that the outlook is more favorable than for a number of years, with a material increase in acreage sown.

Cars Across Brooklyn Bridge.

The cars which are to run over the Brooklyn bridge are to be propelled by cable traction power. They will start from Brooklyn and return by an opposite track, so that one track will be exclusively for New York business and the other for Brooklyn business. As many as 400 passengers will be able to find accommodation in the four cars to be used, which are constructed upon the principle of those in operation on the elevated rail road. The distance to be traversed is about a mile, and the time between four and five minutes, which will be a saving of about fifteen minutes in the trip from the same points in the two cities as now made by the ferryboats. The cars will be provided with three distinct systems of brakes, to ensure against the possibility of accident.

An Old Coin

Washington, Ga., Gazette.
Major William Freeman of this county, who is eighty-seven years old, has a silver dollar that he has had eighty-seven years. This old coin was made in 1795, and was found in the pocket of the father of Major Freeman, at the time of his death the next year, and given to the then newly-born son. Through the vicissitudes of eighty-seven years the Major has never parted with his dollar. The Major was born in 1796, has lived under every president of the United States; is good looking, hale and hearty, and says he sleeps so well that not even cyclones disturb his rest.

A Deer Caught on a Trot Line.

Pink Park, a well known fisherman, caught a large deer, Friday, under peculiar circumstances. He was running a trot line about twenty miles above the city, when he saw a deer suddenly part the bushes on the bank, closely followed by a pack of hounds. It plunged into the water, but its neck was pierced by a large fish hook on the trot line, and it drowned before it could be rescued.—Chattanooga Times.

It has been supposed that Massachusetts was a land of Yankees, but the figures from the census show that it is pretty well populated with Irishmen, and that, except New York, it contains within its borders more natives from the old land than any other state. At least one-fourth of the citizens of Massachusetts are of Irish nationality.

LONDON, May 13.—Parliament not only adjourned in haste, but left the Government in such a weak position politically that Gladstone is already talking about dissolving the government and appealing to the country. There seems to be hardly any reason to doubt that the Premier will carry out the threat he now makes, and if he does England will be shocked with a political contest, compared to which the last Gladstone campaign was lame.

STROBACH IN TROUBLE.

Five Indictments Found Against Him for Falsifying Accounts as Deputy Marshal.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 11.—Paul Strobach was appointed marshal of the southern and middle districts of Alabama about the time congress adjourned, and has held the office ever since. Before his appointment, special agents of the department of justice were sent to Alabama to investigate the books and accounts of his predecessor, M. C. Osborne. They have been here off and on ever since then, extending their investigation especially into the irregularities of deputy marshals in rendering accounts. Brewster Cameron, chief of the special agents, has been here about a week. Strobach was a deputy under Marshal Turner in January and February 1880. To-day the grand jury of the United States district court returned five indictments against Strobach, charging fraud in his accounts as deputy marshal. The accounts were for services rendered in arresting parties charged with deprecating public lands in Covington county. The counts are five in number, and each contain a charge of perjury. Strobach never has been arrested, and never made an arrest, never made, the whole amounting to \$18.

Strobach is under a bond of \$2,000. He demands an immediate trial. The case will probably be tried to-morrow or Monday. The indictments cause great excitement here where Strobach is regarded as a leading man of his party. He claims to have a good defense, and that the whole thing is a plot among rival factions to ruin him and get him out of office.

The Dear Old Mother.

Honor the old mother. Time has scattered the snowy flakes on her brow, plowed deep furrows on her cheeks, but she is not beautiful now? The lips are thin and shrunken, but these are the lips that have kissed many a hot tear from the childish cheeks, and the sweetest lips in the world. The eye is dim, yet it glows with the soft radiance of holy love which can never fade. Ah, she is a dear old mother. The sands of life are nearly run out, but as she is, she will go further, and reach down lower, for you than any one else upon earth. You cannot walk into a midnight haunt where she cannot see you; you cannot enter a prison whose bars will keep her out; you cannot mount a scaffold too high for her to reach; that she may bless and kiss you in evidence of her deathless love. When the world shall despise and forsake you, when it leaves you by the wayside to die unnoticed, the dear old mother will gather you up in her feeble arms and carry you home, and tell you of all your virtues, until you almost forget that your soul is disfigured by vice. Love her tenderly, cheer her declining years with tender devotion.—Watch Tower.

Enough to Poison a Parish.

A Protestant little girl, being asked by the priest to attend his religious instruction, refused, saying it was against her father's wishes. The priest said she should obey him and not her father. "O sir, we are taught in the Bible, 'Honor thy father and mother.' " "You have no business to read the Bible," said the priest. "I read the Scriptures," said John. "That was only to the Jews, and not to the children, and you don't understand it," said the priest. "But, sir, Paul said to Timothy, 'From a child thou has known the holy Scriptures.' " (2 Tim. iii., 15) "O sir," said the priest, "Timothy was then being trained to be a bishop, and was taught by the authorities of the Church." "O no, sir," said the child, "he was taught by his mother and his grandmother." On this the priest turned her away saying she "knew enough of the Bible to poison a parish."

Yellow Fever in Havana.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The National Board of Health is informed that during the month of April there were 88 deaths from yellow fever at Havana, and 7 deaths during the week ending May 4th.

Calhoun, Ga., Times: Col. J. E. Parrott has certainly the finest wheat in the county. The patch is small, being not quite an acre, but it has no accident, the piece will make over forty bushels. And right on this small piece of land the Colonel will demonstrate what can be done on poor land with proper management.

At a recent sale in Leipzig, George Washington's autograph brought \$28.75, Peter the Great's \$27.75, Mary, Queen of Scots, \$80.75, and Marie Antoinette's \$115.25.

Dalton's correspondence of the Augusta, Ga., Evening News: There was a novel case tried before a Justice Court, in the upper end of this county on last Monday. An old lady entered suit for eight dollars for coffee borrowed at different times by the cup full. The court decided in favor of the defendant.

A native of India writing to an Englishman, says: "We are mild Hindus, I know, and we are cowards and vegetarians, but we are 200,000,000 after all."

1883.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS!

ROUND TRIP RATES

VIA THE

East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad

And its Connecting Lines

Commencing June 1st, 1883, a perfect system of ROUND TRIP TICKETS will be put in force on the following points, South-East, South-West and West, over this line and its connections to the Summer Resorts and Watering places of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland, and Summer Tourist's Guide Book for 1885 furnished at all applicants. For tickets and all information inquire of all Ticket Agents or Passenger Agents of the VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, AND GEORGIA AIR LINE, Knoxville, Route, Shenandoah Valley Route, or the undersigned: T. S. DAVIST, A. G. P. A. Memphis Tenn.; RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A. Selma, Ala.; JOSEPH GORDON, A. G. P. A. Knoxville, Tenn.; M. W. WELCH, West Agent, Chattanooga, Ala.; A. POPE, Gen. Passenger Ticket Agent, May 19-31.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Letters of Administration now pending in the Estate of Lawson Carpenter deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Honorable A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, on the 14th day of May, 1883, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said Estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred. WILLEY CARPENTER, J. M. CARPENTER, Administrators. May 19-53-24.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Jacksonville Mining Company is hereby called, to meet at the court house in Jacksonville, Ala., on Saturday, the 2nd day of June, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers of the Company, for the transaction of any other business that may be presented. May 19, 1883. G. B. DOUTHITT, Pres. L. L. SWAN, Secy. May 19-21.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said county, special Term, May 18th, 1883.

This day came B. F. Carpenter, administrator of the estate of Lawson Carpenter deceased, and filed a petition for a final settlement of the Executorship of L. Carpenter, deceased, who was Exr. of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 9th day of June, 1883, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Times, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at the court house of said county on said 9th day of June, 1883, and contest said settlement if they think proper. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. May 11-31.

Discovery of Rich Silver Mines in Texas.

St. Louis, May 14.—Advices from the Carlsbad mining district in western Texas states that an immense deposit of chloride and horn silver has been discovered in the section of country lying between the Pecos and Rio Grande rivers. The surface croppings of horn silver are said to be the richest in the continent.

Are You Exposed?

The malarial influences? then protect your system by using Parker's Ginger Tonic. It strengthens the liver and kidneys to throw off malarial poisons, and is good for general debility and nervous exhaustion.

CANE CREEK LUMBER

Company.

The Cane Creek Lumber Company have located a mill four miles west of Jacksonville, on the Gadsden road, in the heart of a very fine pine region, and now ready to fill all orders for best classes of all kinds of lumber. Orders left at Crow Bros., will be promptly attended to.

CANE CREEK LUMBER CO.

May 12-14

\$25 Reward.

Will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me, at Middleton, Ala., in any jail so that I can get him, George Hendrix, ex-convict, who I took out of jail and am his bondsman for his appearance at the Circuit Court of this county. Said George Hendrix is about 5 feet 10 inches high, complexion very black—a seafaring man on the left side of his neck and has a scar across one of his eye-brows, and weighs about 160 or 165 pounds, rather well spoken. Brand across the chest and has a very flat nose. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me as above or lodged in any jail, so that I can get him. The said George Hendrix wore off a cassimere coat & f rather a peculiar color, and a low hat white on the outside and black under the brim; and had on striped cotton pants, and wears a No. 9 shoe.

M. L. HENDERSON.

May 12-13

Thomas Fahy,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, &c.

Rome, Ga.

Slaughtering Prices!

The magnitude of the Stock compels me to slaughter Goods this Spring, and I guarantee the prices cannot be bought elsewhere at the prices I quote.

MOIR SILKS, (in colors only), \$1.00

A bargain in BLACK SILK, sold

ing in New York at \$2.00—1-25

BLK SILKS @ 1.00—90c—80c—75c

—65c—

COLORED SATINS, worth 75c. 58c

BROCADE " " 1.00 75c

OTTOMAN " " 1.00 75c

ALBATROSS SUITINGS, 44

inches, worth 75c @ 60c

NUNN'S VEILINGS, 44 inches,

worth 65c @ 35c

NUNN'S VEILINGS, 22 inches,

selling everywhere @ 30c

A fine line of the latest styles in Lace,

Fans and Hosiery.

BALBRIGGAN CLOCKED ROSE,

@ 25 & 30c.

Lonsdale Bleached Muslin, 9c

Fruit of the Loom, 9c

Standard Prints, 5c

100 Samples sent on application.

100 Orders, by mail, promptly attended

to.

THOMAS FAHY,

april-14 58 Broad St., Rome, Ga.

An Absolute Fact!

THE CHEAPEST

FURNITURE HOUSE

IN NORTH GEORGIA!

An Immense Stock to Select From!

My Undertaker's Department is fully up with the times, being complete in all its details. With 35 years experience in this department, I can confidently guarantee satisfaction.

J. G. DAILEY, Rome, Ga.

april-13-14

Bark Wanted at Germania.

500 Cord

MOUNTAIN OAK

AND BLACK OAK BARKS

Wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.

GERMANIA TANNING CO.,

april-14

NOTICE.

To Those who Wish to Live Neat and Comfortable. The undersigned, from long and sufficient study, also more than twenty years experience in his profession, feels satisfied that his operations cannot be surpassed by any other Dentist in the State. Having now located in Jacksonville, he tenders his services to the people of the town and surrounding country. All diseases of the mouth, maxillary sinus and teeth treated in the most scientific manner. Natural teeth when decayed, thoroughly cleaned and filled with pure gold, or other material, will make them last through life. Children's teeth regulated, and made to assume their natural position in the jaw. Artificial teeth inserted on plates, from a single tooth to an entire set, so as to be useful in mastication and look as natural as life. Old teeth and fangs extracted without pain. All work attended to on short notice and warranted. Will be found in my office every Friday and Saturday. Am prepared to go any where in the country, or to any persons house and do work.

W. A. SKELTON, D. D. S.

13-13-14

HORSES AND MULES

For sale at our Livery Stable. Also a lot of second hand buggies and carriages at a bargain.

MARTIN & WILKERSON, april-14

NOTICE NO. 2351.

LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 15, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on June 30th, 1883, viz: William H. Hollingsworth, Hd. 7038 for the S E 1 of S W 1/4, Section 8, T. 13 north, R. 7 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Obediah Jones, George Lee, David P. White and John H. Vinson, all of Macon, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register. May 15-31

P. PELLEGRINI.



Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. Works No. 178 Chapel Street. pr17-83-14

SOMETHING FOR ALL

Bargains at

HAMMOND'S SONS

IN ALL KINDS OF

Fancy & Staple Spring Goods!

a Large Lot of Summer Shoes for Men, Women and Children.

CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

A NICE LINE OF GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONS.

Call and see us.

J. D. HAMMOND'S SONS.

april-14

TAX ASSESSOR'S

Discovery of the Most Deadly Enemy of Mankind—The Bacillus and Its Ravages.
The scientific world has been greatly startled and agitated of late by the discovery with the microscope of the most dreadful enemy of mankind in the form of myriads of little death-dealing parasites. The air we breathe and life in is charged with these deadly little growths in proportion as it is infected from various noxious sources.

The greatest variety of symptoms were found to accompany their presence, due to peculiarities of the constitution, the part of the body most seriously affected, and the efforts of the different organs to rid the system of these germs. Among the most common were violent heart palpitation, profuse sweating, nausea, constipation, poor or variable appetites, diarrhea, bad breath, hectic fever, cough, night-sweats, cold extremities, dyspnoea, anasarca, sore throat, sore eyes, etc., while where the skin was involved, such as in autumnal scurvy, the face, neck, and arms, scurfy skin, erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire, and other symptoms were common, and gradually but with certainty were cured by the same means. The hectic fever so often met with in consumption, with the hacking

and ulcers in the lungs, liver and other important organs.

The corrosive acids and mineral poisons are found to possess the power of killing these germs, but the dangerous nature of such powerful agents prevent their internal use. For the purpose of expelling the germs when once within the system it is necessary to resort to vegetable remedies in order to cleanse the blood of the germs without in-

world do you expect to live and keep
your horse on 70 cents a day?" "Some
days I have a dozen jobs, sor; but bus-
iness has been dull to-day, sor." Only
the haulin' of a thrunk for a gentleman
for 40 cins an' a load of furniture for
30 cins; an' there was the pots an' the
kittles, an' the divil only knows part
a big load, sor." "Do you carry big
loads of household goods for 30 cents?"
"She was a poor widdy, sor, an' had no
more to give me. I took all she had,
sor; an' bedad, sor, a lawyer could have
done no better nor that, sor." And did
Tim had won his first fall.

ABE OF YOUNG STOCK.—We plead for the farmer for more tender care in comfortable quarters for young stock. There is not only humanity in it, but money. During the first year foundation is laid for the mature animal. If it is dwarfed the first winter, it will at maturity be only a dwarf.

SALTED PORK.—Many a man has had pork fail to keep properly, for the simple reason that it was salted in a frozen condition. Frozen meat—whether mutton, pork, or beef, will not properly assimilate the salt, and cannot be depended on to keep in hot weather.

USEFUL HINTS.—If you have plain rice for dinner, and have a little left it is by no means necessary that it should be thrown away; it will help to make delicious fritters; add milk and one egg for the batter; if you wish to put in, so much the better; mix by spoonfuls in hot lard and fry

To MAKE a wall splasher, cut a piece white oil cloth the shape of the top of an envelope. Work in shell stitch, about with crewel all around. Add pockets, one on each side for tooth nail brush.

"go down to the grocery and get a can of green peas." "I should like to wriggle," answered the boy. "I tell you." "I should limp to it if you don't go this instant I will your father when he comes." "I should blow to tattle." "Mind sir." "I should whoop."

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stood at the rear door one with the market basket in his bride threw her arms around and said: "Do you indeed love very, very much, Bradford?" Hill Monument may fall," he with enthusiasm, "but my always stand." "Well then,"

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